DEPENDABLE USED CARS

Model	Description	Price
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1936	Ford V-8 Sedan	$1,800
1937	Morris "12" Saloon	$2,000
1937	Studebaker Coupe	$2,200

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The Hongkong Telegraph

FIRST EDITION

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JAPANESE CLAIM 'UNFRIENDLY ACT' BY BRITISH SHIP

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, July 9 (UP).—Quickly following the seizure of the B. & S. steamer Hsengking by Japanese Marines, the Japanese naval authorities last night lodged a protest with the British naval authorities in Shanghai.

The Japanese claimed that the Hsengking carried 627 cases of ammunition within the Woosung military zone where, they claimed, ships are not permitted to transport munitions for belligerents.

Japanese naval officials told Japanese newspapers that the Hsengking was ordered to halt by a Japanese patrol vessel, which subsequently fired a blank shell.

The Hsengking proceeded to the Hongkew wharf, where she was boarded by the Japanese.

"The Hsengking's failure to halt and submit to search is an unfriendly act," Japanese naval authorities subsequently said.

**An earlier report from Shanghai stated that the Hsengking was conveying ammunition from Tientsin to the British garrison in Shanghai.*

Anti-British Movement

SHANGHAI, July 10 (Reuter).—An anti-British movement is becoming active in the International Settlement and in the French Concession.

An organisation describing itself as "Eradicate the British League" has issued circulars addressed to British troops, "telling" them to withdraw from Chinese territory at the earliest possible moment.

The circular adds that hesitation "may compel us to resort to force to effect your expulsion."

Manifested Cargo

SHANGHAI, July 9 (Reuter).—The British steamer, Hsengking, with ammunition from the French Concession at Tientsin for the French Concession in Shanghai, is detained at Woosung by the Japanese.

The Japanese announce that they are filing a very strong protest, claiming that the action contradicts the spirit of the Japanese representations concerning the withdrawal of belligerents' armed forces from occupied areas.

However, the owners say that the matter is in order as the ammunitions appeared in the manifest and the ship cleared the Japanese authorities at Tientsin.

FURTHER R. A. F. ACTIVITY

Daylight Attacks On Nazi Concentrations

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry communique states:

"Yesterday R.A.F. bombers made daylight attacks on concentrations of enemy barges on Dutch canals at Zwille, Haten and Weest, and also near Elbers and Deeft. Many of the barges were sunk, wrecked or set on fire.

"Other aircraft bombed an enemy supply ship in the Danish harbour of Salborg.

"Our bombers also attacked aerodromes in enemy occupied territory, at Soissons and Douai. Aircraft, personnel and transport were damaged.

Patrol Ships Bombed

"Aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked and damaged enemy patrol vessels off the Danish coast. All our aircraft returned safely.

"Last night R.A.F. bombers attacked naval bases at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, where damage was done to dockyards and an enemy warship was set on fire.

"Further damage was done to oil refineries at Homburg and a goods yard at Hamm.

"Aerodromes at Waalhaven, Amsterdam and Brussels were also bombed. One of our aircraft is missing.

Borgen Raided

"This morning a formation of our bombers attacked Bergen, where an ammunition dump was set on fire and damage was done to a ship and a seaplane slipway.

"Another formation of R.A.F. bombers attacked aircraft lined up on the Sola aerodrome at Stavanger. The attack was pressed home in the face of strong opposition from enemy fighters and ground defences. One enemy fighter was shot down.

"Seven of our aircraft failed to return."

Danish Coast Attacks

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Enemy shipping off the Danish coast was attacked by Coastal Command aircraft to-day, states the Air Ministry news service.

Two large minesweepers were trying to clear a part of the minefield when a patrolling Hudson bombed the leading mine-sweeper. The explosion lifted the vessel's bows.

Another Hudson followed up a dive-bombing attack on an enemy supply ship with machine-gun fire and the ship was seen settling down by the stern.

A few miles away a second vessel was also machine-gunned and smoke was seen rising from amidships.

Channel Is. Abandonment

Government's Action Defended

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Viscount Simon replied to criticisms regarding the evacuation of the Channel Islands in the House of Lords to-day.

Lord Simon said that "this lamentable and distressing event" was a totally isolated case due to the geographical position of the Islands close to the shores of France. It did not form any sort of precedent for any part of the United Kingdom.

Not To Be Repeated

The Government had no intention of abandoning any fortified position in any of the Dominions of the United Kingdom.

The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey were continuing to carry on to the best of their power in the civil administration, for which they were responsible.

If, by withdrawing from the Islands the small garrison these people were freed from a terrible and continuous air bombardment, it would be a small compensation for the loss and distress they felt at the temporary separation from their homes.

"I trust the day is not far distant when we may have among our triumphs the supreme satisfaction of seeing that these good people are returned to their homes," said Lord Simon.

ITALIANS LOSE SUPPLIES

CAIRO, July 9 (Reuter).—To-night's war communique states:

"In the Western Desert, successful engagements continue on enemy columns trying to take stores and water into the fort of Capuzzo, causing a daily drain on the enemy's resources, particularly mechanical transport.

"On other fronts there is nothing to report."



THE DUKE OF WINDSOR

RELATIONS WITH FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Chinese Report Of Battle Not True

The report in the Chungking "Hsin Shu Pao" to the effect that British and French warships clashed at Kwangchowwan on Sunday is believed to be without foundation.

An official denial is expected to be issued later to-day.

Relations between the British and French naval authorities in the Far East are believed to be completely harmonious.

Although no direct or official information is available it is believed, on the basis of reports from travellers, that the French Indo-China authorities have decided to work in conjunction with Britain in the prosecution of the war.

It will be recalled that the Petain Government recently recalled the military governor of Indo China and replaced him with Vice-Admiral Decoux, Commander-in-Chief of the French Squadron. Whether Vice-Admiral Decoux has assumed his new post is not known.

Shipping and air lines are now functioning normally between Hongkong and French Indo China ports. Air France service between Hongkong, Indo China and Iran has resumed, and Imperial Airways have resumed between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Indo China.

These facts would seem to indicate that the situation is entirely normal.

FRENCH PUPPETS START THEIR ACT

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—According to the German official news agency, the French Parliamentary session was opened by M. Herriot, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Paul Reynaud, the former premier, was present with his head bandaged as the result of his recent motor accident.

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—On the Stock Exchange to-day, gilt-edged holdings improved but closed below the best owing to quietness of trading. Industrial shares were narrowly irregular. Copper holdings were exceptionally steady.

Wall Street was steady.

Duke Of Windsor Becomes Colonial Governor

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—For the first time in the history of the British Empire a member of the Royal Family is to become the Governor of a Colony.

The Colonial Office announced to-day that His Majesty the King had been pleased to appoint his brother, His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas in British West Indies.

The present Governor is the Hon. Sir Charles Farquharson Dundas.

The Bahamas lie in close proximity to the coast of Florida in the United States, and the group consists of about twenty inhabited islands and an immense number of islets, comprising an area of about 4,375 square miles. The capital is Nassau, a famous resort for American tourists.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of nine members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

Mobilising Resources

India To Make Full War Effort

SIMLA, July 9 (Reuter).—Steps are taken to mobilise India's resources for an unparalleled military effort, declared the Senior Staff Officer of the Indian Army, broadcasting to-day on India's war efforts.

Previous planning, he added, in the production of Ordnance and supplementary supply had been brought to such a high level, that almost from the outset of the war India had provided not only the existing military forces with ample quantities of ammunition, light armament and equipment, but had also supplied enormous amounts of these items to Allied forces overseas.

Personnel Increase

Furthermore, a beginning was made in the production of numerous military requirements not previously manufactured in India, including armoured plating.

The personnel of the Royal Indian Navy had been increased by nearly 200 per cent. Training establishments continued to expand rapidly.

Regarding the Indian Army, although thousands had been sent overseas, the adequately equipped strength was now greater than at the outbreak of war apart from the recently-announced expansion, involving initial increases of 100,000 men and a 20-fold increase in the number of Indian officers compared with pre-war conditions.

Board Of Trade Imposes Ban

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The Board of Trade has prohibited all exports to Algeria, Tunisia and the French zone in Morocco.

The order is being enforced immediately.

Appeal For U.S. Help

Herbert Morrison Broadcasts

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Broadcasting to Americans to-night, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Supply, said:

"Our confidence in our ability, not merely to hold off a Nazi attack, but ultimately to master it, is partly the measure of our confidence in America's readiness to add her great resources to our own for the destruction of that which menaces her no less surely.

"We Are Inspired"

"We are inspired by the sight of America awake and preparing.

"Against the material strength of the European continent organised for aggression, there is only one sure industrial counterpoise, and that is to be founded on the capacity of Britain and the United States.

"You and we must dovetail our resources and our methods. We in Britain believe in our power to stave off and beat back the menace that hangs over us."

New Manoeuvre By Axis Powers?

BUDAPEST, July 9 (Reuter).—It is understood that Count Teleki and Count Csaky will attend the meeting of the Reichstag on Thursday.

It is reported that Count Ciano will also be present.

MEN WHO LED TO DOWNFALL OF FRANCE



FIFTH COLUMN traitors were primarily responsible for the downfall of France. They quickly found response from many French leaders who have secretly nurtured the hope of seizing power and turning one of the world's leading democracies into a Totalitarian state. The photograph above shows a group of Fifth Columnists being rounded up by French soldiers.

BRITAIN SPENDS £7,500,000 A DAY ON WAR

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a vote of credit of £1,000,000,000 for war expenditure.

It will be recalled that on March 13 the House approved a credit of £700,000,000. Over £575,000,000 of this sum is already expended.

For the last four weeks, the average rate of expenditure directly on the war equalled over £7,500,000 a day, of which £6,500,000 was spent on the Navy, Army, Air Force, Ministry of Supply and aircraft production.

The remainder was spent on other war service like shipping, food, home security, etc.

More Taxation Hint

These figures, Sir Kingsley declared, are further proof of our fixed determination to achieve victory.

The gap between revenue and expenditure is widening. Further contribution from taxation towards the cost of the war must be the highest possible and must soon be made. It is imperative that we should keep before us the necessity of sound financial effort and be ready to make the necessary heavy financial sacrifice.

The House unanimously agreed to the £1,000,000,000 credit and went into a secret session on economic warfare.

ITALIAN THREATS

Gayda Still Riding The High Horse

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The breakdown of the Franco-British Alliance can make no difference to Italian and German claims on France, declares the "Giornale d'Italia."

"The breakdown cannot modify the conditions that France created with regard to the Axis powers by her past policy and military action.

"The conquered nation remains as such with her political debts to Italy and Germany, and the changing of European policy cannot change the responsibilities of France, which will have to satisfy Italian and German demands," says the paper.

Gets Alibi Ready

Referring to Italian action against Britain, the "Giornale d'Italia" speaks of the "complex tasks of the Italian forces who will have to face British naval forces in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, Indian Ocean and the Atlantic, while the air and land forces will have to combat the British on the frontiers of Libyan East Africa."

The official Stefani agency, in a Berlin dispatch, gives comments from the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" following similar lines and declaring that France cannot evade responsibilities by adopting a form of government similar to her adversaries. "The French experiment has come too late, for the European settlement will be undertaken solely by Italy and Germany," says the journal.

Axis Blockade Aims

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—According to a German news agency dispatch to the "Giornale d'Italia," the various problems raised by the Axis aim "to pursue the war to final victory against Britain and its Imperial forces" have been distributed among the two Axis Powers in complete agreement.

Each Power has been allotted its task, the object of which "is to close the blockade round England and cut it off from the imperial sources of supply and to meet and vanquish it on home and overseas territory as well as at sea."

GALLANT PILOTS

New Awards Made To R.A.F. Heroes

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—An R.A.F. award list of 73 includes one recipient of the Distinguished Service Order, since reported killed in action, 26 Distinguished Flying Crosses of which one is since dead and one reported missing, and 21 Distinguished Flying Medals of which one has since been reported missing.

Flew At 500 Feet

One officer decorated succeeded in making a detailed reconnaissance of an objective from 500 feet, enabling him subsequently to bomb the most vital part of the target accurately and with devastating results.

Another officer led the first leaflet raid over Germany at the beginning of the war and since has been a splendid example of courage and determination.

A sergeant is decorated for locating and bombing a railway siding and trucks with 12 250-pound bombs from 600 feet. From the violent explosion that followed it was evident that the ammunition train was destroyed.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

ALIENS IN MALAYA

Questions For The House Of Lords

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—In the House of Lords to-morrow, Lord Marchwood, formerly Sir George Penny, will ask the Government whether they will follow the action of the Straits Government with regard to enemy aliens.

Government's Decision

Lord Marchwood said that the Straits Government, while realising that distress and inconvenience may possibly be caused to a certain number of innocent persons, have decided to intern all enemy aliens as they are not prepared to take any unnecessary risk in the present state of world affairs.

Lord Marchwood will also ask whether, if for any reason the British Government considers it undesirable to intern them in Britain, they will take steps as soon as possible to arrest and ship them to wherever they will constitute the least danger to the State.

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The Hongkong Telegraph Tenth Annual Amateur Photographic Competition

June — September, 1940.

Two Silver Trophies Awarded by ILFORD LTD.

For the best and second-best entries.

Four Silver Trophies Awarded by EASTMAN KODAK CO.

First Prizes in each of the four Sections.

$250 CASH PRIZES $250

SECTION ONE

General Pictorial: Land and Seascapes: Architecture: Street Scenes, etc.

1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30.
3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

SECTION TWO

Portraits: Informal Close-ups: Human Studies.

1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30.
3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

SECTION THREE

Still Life and Table Top Studies.

1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30.
3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

SECTION FOUR

(Craftsmen's Section)

The whole of the work entailed in the production of every entry must have been done by the competitors who will be required to make a declaration to this effect. Each entry must have pasted on the back a special entry form obtainable on application from The Hongkong Telegraph or from the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Photographic Society. Subjects at the discretion of competitors.

1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30.
3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
2.—No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.
4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the *Hongkong Telegraph*.
5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
9.—No picture to entered in more than one Section.
10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of one of the following sizes:—10×12, 10×20.
11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
12.—Members of the Staffs of the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *South China Morning Post* are not permitted to compete.
13.—The decision of the Judges shall be final.
14.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

ENTRY FORM

NAME .....

SECTION .....

ADDRESS .....

Please use block letters and paste this on back of each Entry in sections 1, 2 and 3.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall.
The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.
The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd. Floor.
The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.
The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

Registration Ordinance

British Subjects In Colony Supply Details

About 1,500 more British subjects in the Colony registered yesterday at the Supreme Court when registration of the latest category, announced at the week-end, opened.

The registration will be continued until the names of all British women and children and men over the age of 55, except those of Chinese race, have been recorded.

Many without passports were turned away yesterday, and were advised to apply for either a passport or an emergency certificate at the Passport Office, Chung Tin Building.

Forms were given to those who attended, to fill up, and on these were entered details as to age, nationality, and in the case of women, husband's occupation. There was a large crowd at the registration office during the busier hours, but adequate arrangements had been made so as to avoid delay, and hardly any people had to wait more than a few minutes, officials explaining what had to be done where there was any uncertainty.

Later in the day, it was announced that another registration office, available for Kowloon residents, had been opened at the Travel Bureau at Tsimshatsui.

Owing to some uncertainty as to the scope of the new regulations, the following communique was issued by Government yesterday:

"Comment which has appeared in the Press regarding the recent amendment to the Registration of Persons Ordinance has led to some misunderstanding.

"The principal object of the measure is to obtain information on which plans for the evacuation of women and children can be based; but the opportunity has also been taken to obtain a complete register of British subjects, including men over 55 years of age.

"There is no suggestion of the compulsory evacuation of men, and a certain number of women, including those registered as nurses, will be given exemption, either permanent or temporary."

TALKS IN BERLIN

Hungarian Ministers To Join Ciano

Budapest, July 9.

The Prime Minister, Count Teleki, and the Foreign Minister, Count Csaky, will fly to Berlin this afternoon to join the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, in his talks with the Nazi leaders. The visit is believed to be the outcome of the tension of the past 10 days.

It is believed that last week's diplomatic activity has already led to a formula concerning their difference for acceptance by Rumania and Hungary and that the present visit to Berlin is only to settled the details.

It is expected that the Berlin meeting will result in the handing over of some border territory as a preliminary to further negotiations; also that it will fix a formula for arbitration by the Axis Powers if and when direct negotiations with Rumania break down.—*United Press.*

Maginot Line Tour

Berlin, July 9.

It is reliably stated that Count Teleki and Count Csaky will arrive in Berlin to-morrow. They are expected to make a tour of the Maginot Line and then to return to Berlin to participate in talks on Hungary's revisionist claims.—*United Press.*

Rumanian Withdrawal

Rome, July 9.

Authoritative sources declared.—"Budapest considers the Hungarian-Rumanian question still open, though that does not affect Hungary's intention to maintain her attitude of non-belligerency."

It is reported from Budapest that the Rumanians have withdrawn their frontier forces 50 kilometres inland to a line corresponding with the Rumanian-Bulgarian frontier in Dobrudja from 1858 to 1912.—*United Press.*

Speculation Over Russia

Budapest, July 9.

The increased Russian activity in South-east Europe, simultaneously with the Berlin meeting, dominated speculation in Budapest to-day, rumours of Russian activity against Turkey or Iran raising the question of whether the Russians might be planning a change of designs, with possibly, a return to the Rumanian question after a showdown with Turkey.

Observers in the Near East are unable to confirm reports of Russian troop concentrations on the Persian frontier, whence their forces were withdrawn for the action in Bessarabia.—*United Press.*

HSENGKING SEIZED

Japanese Hold B. And S. Ship In Shanghai

Shanghai, July 9.

The Japanese navy seized the China Navigation Company's steamer Hsengking on its arrival to-day from Tientsin, from where it had brought munitions for the Shanghai garrison.

British naval authorities said they were investigating the seizure and denied the reports that the Japanese flagship Idzumo, which made the capture, had machine-gunned the vessel.—*United Press.*

JAPAN HOSTILE

Press Comments On British Reply

Tokyo, July 9.

The Japanese press regards the British reply to the Burma note as a pointblank rejection of the Japanese demand, but expects Britain will reconsider the matter in response to Mr. Arita's request.

Pointing out Japan's firm determination to cut the supply routes to Chungking, the *Nichi Nichi* predicts that if Britain fails to respond to Mr. Arita's request Japan will be compelled to take effective and appropriate measures to suspend the traffic and that Britain will be responsible for all consequences. The War, Navy and Foreign Offices have already conferred regarding the necessary measures.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* urges that a time limit be set on Britain's reconsideration. Pointing out that the reply was in refined diplomatic phrascology, the papers assert it betrays Britain's hostility toward Japan and as such will become the signal for another anti-British outbreak in Japan.

The journal also fears that Mr. Arita, who it says, has been engrossed in his efforts to avoid friction with Britain and America, will be called on by the nation to review and revise his policy promptly to meet efficiently the new international situations being marked with the alignment of Britain, America and Russia.

Britain's refusal to close the Burma Road is due firstly to "a desire to curry favour with the United States, with which Britain desires to take concerted action in the Far East," and secondly, "to an attempt to recover international and domestic prestige lost by the European war," says the *Asahi Shimbun*.

The paper adds that the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, expects a further British reply "within a proper period."

If it repeats the sentiments of yesterday's reply, "the Japanese Government is expected to take the second stage of a strong policy."

The *Hochi Shimbun* declares that the interview between Mr. Arita and Sir Robert Craigie has clarified that Britain refuses to accept the Japanese demands *in toto*. It asserts: "Should Britain continue to refuse the Japanese demands, Japan will attain her objective by taking effective measures literally. It is understood she has already determined on this course of action and concrete measures are now being seriously discussed by the Navy and Foreign Ministries."

Stressing that at a time when the fate of Britain and Europe is very precarious the British Government has adopted a "positive attitude" towards Japan, the *Kokumin Shimbun*, organ of the Army, says the entire Japanese nation has the feeling of indignation because Britain's pro-Chiang Kai-shek activities have been enhanced, and it is likely this indignation will reach "ignition point."

The newspaper assails Mr. Arita because "his diplomacy, which has always concentrated on the avoidance of friction between Britain and the United States, now threatens to develop into a serious domestic issue. The War Minister will shortly convey to the Premier the Army's insistence on the renovation of Japan's foreign policy on the basis of the present golden opportunity."—*Reuter.*

Cabinet Decision

Tokyo, July 9.

Strong opinion was expressed at to-day's Cabinet meeting in favour of demanding reconsideration by the British Government following the report by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, on the refusal by that Government of Japan's representations regarding cessation of the transport of arms and goods in aid of Chungking through Burma and Hongkong.

Every sphere of probability was exhausted in discussion at to-day's Inner Cabinet meeting of four Ministers, in order to leave nothing unnoticed in the possible attitudes to be taken by the British Government in its reply again to be made to the reiterated Japanese demand for the prohibition of the transport of arms through Burma.

The *Hochi Shimbun* understands that an inter-Departmental conference is already going on between the War, Navy and Foreign Offices regarding measures to be taken by the Japanese Government.—*Domei.*

RUSSIAN DESIGNS

Expected To Serve New Demands On Turkey

Istanbul, July 9.

Authoritative circles expect that Russia will present demands to Turkey in the next few days. They are expected to be stiffer than the demands made last year, when Russia asked for a mutual assistance pact, a change in the control of the Dardanelles more favourable to Russia, and a diminution in the guarantees given by Turkey to the Allies.

The reopening of Soviet-Turkish conversations is considered very likely. Although the Turks have repeatedly emphasised their desire for peace with the Russians, it is stated that the present outlook for agreement is very dark in view of the failure of last year's talks.—*United Press.*

Soviet Troops In Iran?

London, July 9.

There was no confirmation in London to-day of a report that Soviet troops were marching into Iran.—*British Wireless.*

New French Constitution

Grenoble, July 9.

The Chamber and the Senate will meet in formal assembly to-morrow to approve a Bill granting the Petain Government power to evolve a new constitution "based on the rights of Labour, the Family, and the Fatherland." The forecast is that M. Laval will be the real power, while Marshal Petain will be the "Chef du pouvoir executif."

According to the majority of Vichy journalists the Government wants a clean sweep, not only of the Constitution, but of most French institutions. They predict, in addition to the deposition of M. Lebrun, his replacement by Marshal Petain and the formation of a triumvirate composed of M. Laval, M. Marquet, and General Weygand.—*United Press.*

Resolution Drawn Up

Grenoble, July 9.

The Ministry of the Interior issued a communique in Vichy last night stating that the Council of Ministers, under M. Lebrun, had adopted a resolution for submission to the National Assembly which will empower the creation of a new Constitution.—*United Press.*

Terms Of Resolution

Berlin, July 9.

The following resolution is to be submitted by M. Laval at to-day's meeting of the French National Assembly, according to an "official" Vichy despatch to the German Official News Agency to day.—"The National Assembly confers on the Government of the Republic, with the signature and authority of Marshal Petain, power to draw up a new constitution of the French State. The constitution will safeguard the rights of labour, of the family, and of the fatherland. The constitution shall be ratified by the Assembly."

The News Agency claims that the French Assembly adopted the Bill for the reform of the constitution by 395 votes to three.—*Reuter.*

Punishment For Patriots

Berlin, July 9.

The Official News Agency's Berne correspondent reports that a large group of French Parliamentary Members met at Vichy on Monday evening and unanimously approved a motion summoning the Government immediately to investigate and ensure the just punishment of all political, civilian, and military persons responsible for a declaration favouring continuance of the war and for the inadequacy of the French means of fighting the war.

M. Laval, who addressed the meeting, blamed France's misfortune on the irresponsibility of those who started the war. "We unanimously confirm our faith in Marshal Petain," he declared.—*United Press.*

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says:

Many enquiries remain in the market, sellers, however are not ready to trade nor do they give any indication of prices that might lead to trade. Business is thus made difficult and dealings recorded are few and far between.

Buyers

H.K. Banks $1,110
Providents $3.35
H.K. Lands $20.50
Trams $14
China Lights (Old) $5.80
Telephones (Old) $10

Sellers

Electrics $35.75.

Sales

Trams $14.30/40
Dairy Farms $17

WAR IN THE AIR

Nazi Raids Attain Faster Tempo

London, July 9.

The German air assaults are beginning to attain *blitzkrieg* tempo, air battles having been waged continuously for 48 hours. Fifteen German aeroplanes were shot down in that time, of which Monday's haul of eight was the largest for one day since the war began.

Pilots and spectators have reported that a score of German planes returned towards the Channel badly riddled and probably were unable to reach home.

The swifter Hurricanes and Spitfires combed out from the clouds a Heinkel and two Junkers and five Messerschmitts and shot them down, flaming, on sea and land. At the same time they heavily punished at least two Messerschmitts, one Heinkel bomber, and a number of Dorniers.

A lone raider, from a great height, dropped 20 incendiary bombs on a south-east coast town this morning, starting fires in the outskirts.—*United Press.*

Air Battle Off Coast

London, July 9.

An air battle took place off the south-east coast this afternoon. Bursts of machinegun fire and the sound of aircraft were heard, but nothing was seen from the shore. The raiders are believed to have been driven off by R.A.F. fighters.—*Reuter.*

Bombs Wasted In Sea

London, July 9.

At least one enemy bomber is believed to have been hit and crippled when raiders appeared early to-day over the south-east coast of Scotland. They were quickly attacked by R.A.F. fighters. Two bombs were dropped in the sea.—*Reuter.*

One Killed; One Injured

London, July 9.

One was killed and another injured in a town in South-east England. The only other casualties reported were two people slightly injured in a Scottish town.

Two bombs fell in a Welsh district without effect.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Ministerial Communique

London, July 9.

A communique issued jointly to-day by the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security stated.—"Enemy aircraft crossed the eastern and southern coasts of England and North-east Scotland during last night. Bombs were dropped on districts near the coast. Some damage was done to buildings. Very few casualties have been reported."—*United Press.*

No Damage Of Consequence

London, July 9.

A communique issued by the Ministry of Home Security to-day stated.—"Sporadic raids by isolated enemy aircraft occurred in North-east and South-east England and the east coast of Scotland during last night and early this morning. High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped. No damage of consequence was caused."—*Reuter Bulletin.*

GUILTY BUT INSANE

Oxford Student Gaoled For King's Pleasure for Murder

London, July 9.

Found guilty of murder but insane, J. H. Fulljames, a first year undergraduate of University College, Oxford, was to-day ordered to be kept in custody pending the King's pleasure.

Fulljames fired four shots in the quadrangle of the College on May 17, resulting in the death of C. L. Moffatt and the wounding of two other undergraduates.—*Reuter.*

POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Service" ..... July 10.
Air Mail by "Air France Airways Service". ..... July 10.
Canton ..... July 10.
Haiphong ..... July 10.
Manila ..... July 10.
Shanghai ..... July 10.
Sandakan. ..... July 10.
Shanghai ..... July 10.
Shanghai and Amoy ..... July 10.
Straits ..... July 10.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service."—San Francisco date, 25th June. ..... July 11.
Canton ..... July 11.
Japan and Shanghai ..... July 11.
Manila ..... July 11.
Manila ..... July 11.
Saigon ..... July 11.
Shanghai ..... July 11.
Shanghai ..... July 11.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 2nd July. ..... July 12.
Japan. ..... July 12.
Japan and Shanghai ..... July 12.
Shanghai ..... July 12.
Bangkok ..... July 13.
Canton ..... July 13.
Shanghai. ..... July 13.
Shanghai. ..... July 13.
Japan and Shanghai ..... July 13.
Haiphong ..... July 15.
Manila ..... July 15.
Japan and Manila ..... July 15.
Shanghai ..... July 16.
Japan and Shanghai ..... July 16.
Canton ..... July 17.
Java and Manila ..... July 17.

OUTWARD MAILS
Wednesday, July 10

Saigon, Sandakan, Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul and Tulagi. 12.30 p.m.
Haiphong ..... 3 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, and United Kingdom
K.P.O.
Reg. ..... 2.45 p.m.
Ord. ..... 3.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. ..... 2.45 p.m.
Ord. ..... 3.30 p.m.
Manila ..... 4.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Indo China and Iran by the "Air France Airways."
Kowloon P. O.
Reg., ... July 10, 5.00 p.m.
Ord., ... July 10, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg., ... July 10, 5.00 p.m.
Ord., ... July 10, 7.00 p.m.
Straits ..... 7.00 p.m.

Thursday, July 11

Shanghai ..... 12.30 p.m.
Swatow ..... 1 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Central and South America and *United-Kingdom via San Francisco
K.P.O.
Parcels ..... July 11, 4 p.m.
Reg. ..... July 11, 5 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 11, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Parcels ..... July 11, 4 p.m.
Reg. ..... July 11, 5 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 11, 6.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U. S. A., and Europe via "Pan American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services."
K.P.O.
Reg. ..... July 11, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 11, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. ..... July 11, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 11, 7.00 p.m.
Amoy ..... 7 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and United-Kingdom via Vancouver B.C., (Parcels for Canada only).
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Par. ..... July 11, 5 p.m.
Reg. ..... July 12, 9.15 a.m.
Ord. ..... July 12, 10 a.m

Friday, July 12

Amoy ..... 8 a.m.
Fort Bayard and Hoihow .. 12.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, and United Kingdom.
K.P.O.
Reg. ..... July 12, 2.45 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 12, 3.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. ..... July 12, 2.45 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 12, 3.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, and United Kingdom.
K.P.O.
Parcels ..... July 12, 3 p.m.
Reg. ..... July 12, 5 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 12, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Parcels ..... July 12, 3 p.m.
Reg. ..... July 12, 5 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 12, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U.S.A., and Europe via "Pan-American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services."
K.P.O.
Reg., ... July 12, 5.00 p.m.
Ord., ... July 12, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg., ... July 12, 5.00 p.m.
Ord., ... July 12, 7.00 p.m.

Saturday, July 13

Shanghai and Parcels only for Tientsin ..... 9 a.m.
Shanghai and Parcels only for Tientsin ..... 12.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Service" to Durban and thence by Sea Service to United-Kingdom.
G.P.O. & K.P.O.
Reg. ..... July 13, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 13, 5.30 p.m.
Haiphong ..... 5.30 p.m.
Straits ..... 5.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa and United Kingdom.
G. P. O. and K. P. O.
Parcels, ... July 13, 5 p.m.
Reg., ... July 13, 5 p.m.
Ord., ... July 15, 8.30 a.m.

Sunday, July 14

Canton ..... 7.15 a.m.
Amoy and Shanghai ..... 9 a.m.
*Superscribed Correspondence Only.

YOUR BOMBERS

The South China Morning Post, Ltd., is receiving subscriptions to

THE FUND TO ASSIST BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT.

The whole of the money subscribed is being handed to The Government of Hongkong for transmission to

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

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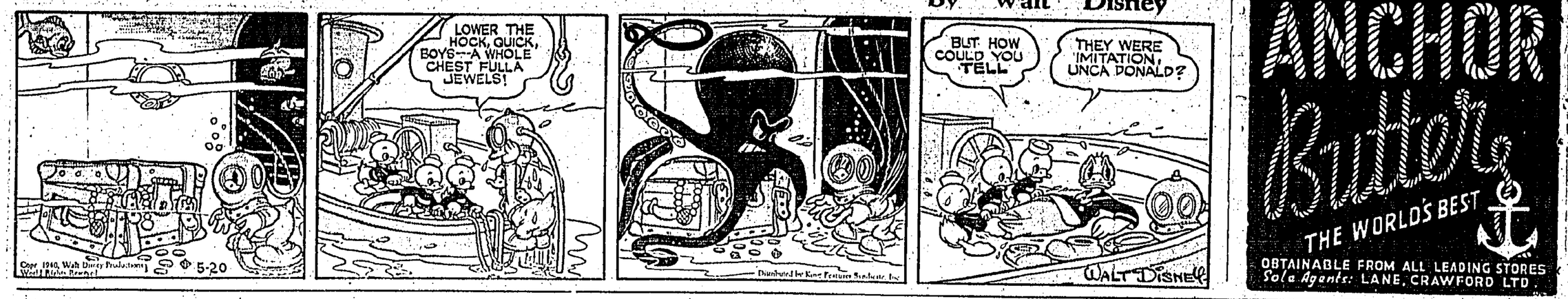
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THE MAN WHO SAW IT COMING

Churchill Forecast Blitzkrieg 3 years before it happened

Why Hitler is afraid of him

By THE EDITOR of the "Sunday Chronicle"

THE ROAR OF A PASSING AEROPLANE REACHED OUR EARS IN THE DINING ROOM OF MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S HOUSE AT WESTERHAM, KENT.

Across his lunch table, Mr. Churchill said to me:

"Every time I hear that, it is like a warning. I wish it had the same effect on everybody in this country."

And then he told me, almost to the day, when and how Germany would plunge the world into war—and the part that the German Air Force would play in the German plans.

It was a remarkable prediction then, for it was three years ago. Hitler was still protesting his friendship with Britain and his peaceful intentions toward the rest of Europe.

Mr. Churchill was one of the few British statesmen who saw clearly that Hitler war lying.

And Mr. Churchill was only a voice—without power in the nation's councils, for he had been out of office eight years.

It seemed that he might be shelved for ever. People called him a brilliant has-been, one who had been near the political summit many times, and now had lost his last chance to attain it.

Built Own Cottage

If anybody had said at that time that Mr. Winston Churchill would within three years be Prime Minister, it would have been an even more remarkable prediction than Mr. Churchill's own talk of the coming war.

I do not suppose that Mr. Churchill himself thought of his own political ambitions.

ALL HIS TALK WAS OF HIS COUNTRY'S PERIL, AND HIS REGRET THAT HE WAS POWERLESS TO HELP, EXCEPT BY TALKING.

Westerham is not a great country house in the old tradition, but smallish, unassuming, and comfortable.

From the dining room windows you see a lake in the middle of a green park, and, not far away, a handsome brick cottage.

Mr. Churchill is proud of that cottage. He built it himself.

With a trowel in his hands and a trade union card in his pocket, he laid the bricks and saw the walls grow.

On the walls of his house are pictures that he has painted.

There, at Westerham, during his years of political inactivity, he worked at the easel and wrote his brilliant books and articles, many of which I have been privileged to publish in the "Sunday Chronicle."

He came down to lunch that day in carpet slippers. At other times I have even seen him going round the house in a workman's blue overalls. I have seen him in carpet slippers at his desk at the Admiralty.

Mr. Churchill's strange hats used to amuse the public, but that was not why he wore them.

He Warned Us

He wore queer hats for the same reason as he wears carpet slippers—to please himself.

IT WAS NOT BY SARTORIAL TRICKS THAT HE CAPTURED THE PUBLIC IMAGINATION, BUT BY BRILLIANT DEEDS, SPEECH, AND WRITING.

He warned the nation. In an article in this newspaper more than two years ago he wrote:

"Many people seem to think that everything is all right because we have voted the money and given orders for aeroplanes to the contractors.

"Just because we have voted the money we are deluding ourselves when thinking of these large figures.

"It would not surprise me if Germany were going to spend in 1938 more than twice as much on her Air Force as Great Britain.

"It is fair to assume, even now, that German air power is at least double that of ours—and is being expanded at least at double our rate.

"We are dwelling side by side with countries which for years have concentrated the whole life of their peoples on preparing for war, and are developing war power to an extent which has never been dreamed of before."

These were almost the same words that he spoke to me across the lunch table at Westerham.

"Don't be afraid to trust Mr. Chamberlain," he said in a memorable broadcast. "He is a strong man and a tough man."

And now that Mr. Churchill himself is at the helm, he will certainly receive similar loyalty and usefulness from his old chief.

War has always called forth the best qualities of this remarkable man.

£10,000 Lectures

Born of a family who had been in politics for generations, he inherited the military genius of his great ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough.

As a young Hussar officer, not long out of Sandhurst, he went to the Sudan, and had his first taste of war at the taking of Omdurman.

He fought tribesmen in India, and later against the Boers in South Africa, where he became a war correspondent.

CAPTURED BY BOTHA, HE MADE HIS ESCAPE ACROSS 300 MILES OF VELDT. THEN HE WROTE A BOOK, AND WENT ON A LECTURE TOUR THAT EARNED £10,000.

That confounded those who had thought that a boy with a lisp would never become any sort of public speaker, much less the dynamic orator that Mr Churchill had made himself.

He needed that £10,000. Mr. Churchill has always had to earn his living. He has earned and spent a great deal of money.

He was already First Lord of the Admiralty when the Great War broke out—and had shown his uncanny rightness by forestalling the enemy and keeping the Fleet mobilised.

It was ready when the call to arms came.

He was almost the only statesman who saw the last war as one great front, stretching from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

HE CREATED THE AIR FORCE, HE FOSTERED THE IDEA OF TANKS AND SAW IT TRIUMPH.

His daring alarmed his colleagues, and, forsaking politics, he went to the Western Front as a major.

Germany's Rage

Howls of rage came from Germany when the man Hitler hated went to the Admiralty.

They were repeated tenfold on Friday, when Mr. Churchill took over the helm of the ship of State.

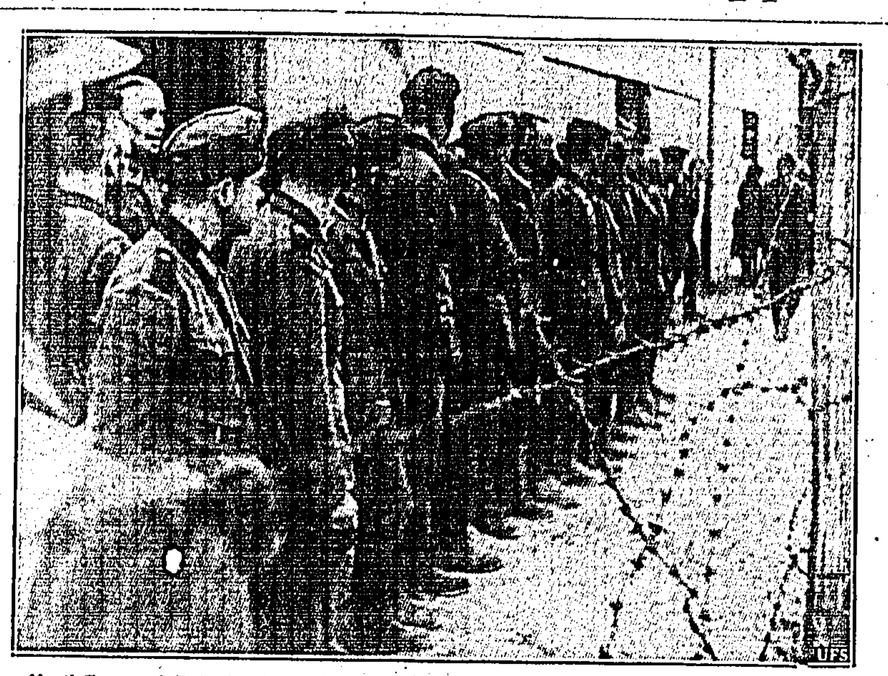
One other picture comes to my mind.

It is of Mr. Churchill, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, introducing one of his five Budgets.

Before he starts to speak he looks up to the gallery to catch one pair of eyes, and then waves his hand and smiles.

His wife sits there, smiling back at him.

And now from Westerham to Downing-street comes this charming woman, Mr. Churchill's companion of many years, in storm and calm, in the seats of the mighty and in the political wilderness.



Until France fell under Nazi domination, these German prisoners were out of war for duration. They were captured by French during first days of Nazi push through Low Countries. Here they're shown in French internment camp.

Parson Sues His Successor

Called Sneak: Pushed Away: £5 Damages

THE Rev. Joseph Henry James, formerly minister of Ruskin Road Methodist Church, Carshalton, brought an action at Epsom County Court recently against the present minister, the Rev. Norman Landreth, claiming £20 damages for wrongful imprisonment and assault.

The judge said it was a most regrettable case; assault and detention were most trivial. He awarded £5 damages and costs.

Mr. James, who has now retired, said he went to have a talk over certain matters connected with the church and was called a sneak. When he rose to go he was pushed away from the door and held prisoner for at least five minutes.

Damages for Charity

His object was to free the church of a scandal. Any damages would be given to charity.

For the defence it was stated that it was unheard of and very harmful for a minister to interfere with the work of his successor. Mr. James tried to open the door against Mr. Landreth and then Mr. Landreth, realising that he would not listen, stood aside.

Bombs May Be Code To Spies

ODD bombs dropped in isolated parts of the English countryside may not be the haphazard missiles which most people dismiss with derision.

A more sinister theory is that their explosion may herald the dropping of instructions or equipment for fifth columnists at prearranged points nearby.

Some weeks ago the idea would have been dismissed as fantastic. Since then so much has happened that is fantastic that the authorities are taking stringent precautions to cope with this possibility.

It has been generally accepted that this apparently casual unloading of bombs has been to lessen the load and increase the speed of a German plane in an effort to hasten its escape.

How You May Help

But there has been no evidence that the machines were being harried by pursuit planes when they jettisoned their deadly cargoes.

Whatever the reason for this bombing of seemingly non-existent targets, no chances are being taken. Military and police can prevent the approach of all unauthorised persons to the area where an enemy bomb has fallen and they will welcome co-operation from the public.

If there is an explosion near your home—no matter how isolated or unimportant the place may be—you should let the police know without a moment's delay.

There may be an innocent explanation for the bomb falling just there. On the other hand, it will be just such innocent explanations which the fifth column will seek to exploit.

They Wanted To Fight—

Canadians Hid In Troopship

TWENTY-TWO Canadian soldiers who could not get to France quickly enough for their liking, stowed away in troopships which brought the second detachment of Canadians to England recently.

The men were part of the original contingent, but at the last moment lack of accommodation kept them out of the draft.

"They were almost broken-hearted about it," one of their friends told the News Chronicle, "and we were not much surprised when, after a few days out, they were found aboard."

They were severely reprimanded, but in the circumstances have been absorbed into the unit and will be able to fight alongside their friends.

Thousands Waiting

Most of the newly arrived Canadians are from Toronto, but there are French-Canadians in large numbers, Polish-Canadians—and Sam Morgan, of Toronto, a negro.

Staff Sergeant John Edward Smith told the News Chronicle: "When I heard the King's speech I beat it to join up. I left a good job, a good wife and three kids for 6s. a day, but I don't regret it."

Smith has not seen his mother or father for 20 years. They live at Benson House, Hadfield, London.

Private T. J. O'Shea, a veteran of the last war, declared: "There are thousands more waiting to get over. Recruiting is unnecessary.

"Someone puts up a board saying '100 men wanted,' or whatever number that particular post needs, and within a couple of hours or so they are overwhelmed with applications."

Park Speaker Jailed

Sentence of a month's imprisonment was passed on a Hyde Park speaker at Marlborough-street, W., recently for using insulting words and behaviour which might have caused a breach of the peace.

He is twenty-six-year-old John Webster, Independent, of Stanley-crescent, Ladbroke-grove, W. According to Mr. E. J. P. Cussen, prosecuting, he said to a meeting: "The bombs placed by the I.R.A. are as much justified as the bomb left for Hitler in the Munich beer cellar."

He also said that Jews in England should be treated as they were in Germany.

Mr. Sandbach, the magistrate, said: "We are at a time of national crisis and it is essential that order should be preserved."

Trawlermen Are Tough

BRITISH trawlermen are as tough in body as they are in spirit.

Skipper Ward, of the steam trawler Salacon, proves it.

He has just come out of hospital, where a piece of his spine had to be cut away to enable a German machine gun bullet to be removed.

The Salacon was fishing in the North Sea when a Heinkel bomber flew low over the trawler and raked the decks with machine-gun fire.

The Salacon Lewis gunner opened fire and the skipper seized a rifle and joined in the fight.

After making four attacks and dropping bombs the Heinkel was badly hit and made off in distress.

The Salacon went on fishing.

Next afternoon two Nazi seaplanes attacked her, but the crew returned fire, and the planes were driven off.

But Skipper Ward and his Lewis gunner had been wounded, so they then hauled up their gear and made for home.

And the skipper remained on his feet until his ship was in harbour.

RADIO

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H. K. T.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Bach—Suite No. 3 in D Major.

The Adolf Busch Chamber Players directed and led by Adolf Busch.

12.51 The Don Cossacks Choir.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Orchestra Mascotte with Songs by Damia and Albert Prejean.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Dance Music by Billy Cotton and His Band.

2.15 Close Down.

6.00 Dance Music.

6.32 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.34 B. B. C. Recording—"The Coronation of King George VI."

A talk by the Hon. Harold Nicolson.

6.48 Edward German—"Merrie England"—Selection.

New Symphony Orchestra conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent.

6.57 Dance Music.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

8.03 Grand Variety Programme.

9.00 London Relay—The News.

9.30 London Relay—"World Affairs."

9.45 Albert Sandler and His Violin.

9.52 A Short Programme by Reginald Foort, Derek Oldham and Winnie Melville.

10.05 The London Palladium Orchestra.

Three Dream Dances (Coleridge Taylor), Demoiselle Chic—Intermezzo (Fletcher), Sylvan Scenes Suite (Percy Fletcher).

10.30 Musical Comedy Selections.

11.00 Close Down.

CHINESE AIR FORCE

(Continued from Page 4.)

charm amulets and "one-thousand stitch" belts.

* * *

THE skill and personal bravery of our officers are the principal factors that make up for our numerical inferiority. In engagements with hostile planes our officers often fight against great odds. Some times they can shoot down enemy planes after their own planes have been already damaged.

The names of some of our best air officers and their achievements in shooting down enemy planes follow.

Capt. Liu Jui-kwang shot down 7 hostile planes; Captains Kwang Hsin-Jui, Liu Chung-wu, Chen Jui-tien, each claim 6 hostile planes and Captains Mao Yin-chu, Hwang Pei-yang, Chu Chin-hsun and Lo I-ching, each 5 planes.

In this connection, I may recall several deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice on the part of our officers. While on an expedition to attack the enemy positions in Shanghai in 1937, 2nd Lieut. Yen Hai-wen made a forced landing in the enemy lines after having acquitted himself very creditably in the bombing mission. He calmly jumped out from his cockpit, carefully destroyed his plane and shot half a dozen Japanese soldiers who attempted to capture him before he took his own life with the last bullet in his service pistol. In the Japanese press a high tribute was paid to their fallen foe and as far as we understand, the Japanese gave him a decent burial and dedicated a stone tablet to his memory. 1st Lieut. Sheng Chung-sun sank an enemy naval vessel in the Hangchow Bay by crashing his bomb-laden plane on her deck. While fighting single-handed with a number of enemy pursuits in an air combat near Hankow 1st Lieut. Chen Wei-ming found his plane so much damaged that he could no longer carry on the fight. He made straight for the nearest enemy fighter. The collision destroyed both planes and killed the crews. Colonel Wu Ju-lin, at the head of a pursuit squadron, wiped out an enemy bombing squadron near Nanyung. Our aerial attacks on enemy warships have also scored many successes. Up to the present our bombers have hit a total of 194 enemy vessels of which 40 were sunk.

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Delhi	New York	Yokohama
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Hankow	Penang	

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D. Benson, Manager.

HOME NURSING CLASSES

The St. John Ambulance Association home nursing classes for women will commence to-day, July 10, at 5.30 p.m., in the Outpatients Department, Kowloon Hospital.

These classes are open to all English-speaking candidates.

The lecturer will be Dr. (Miss) P. Ruttonjee, M.B., B.S.



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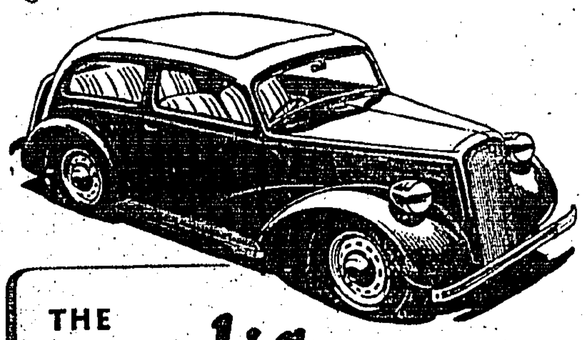
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Salon Polish

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HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

Stubbs Road Tel. 27778/9

The Hongkong Telegraph.

Wednesday, July 10, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 26615

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Britain The "Enemy"

Nazi Germany regards the British Empire as her greatest enemy, and at the heart of that enemy she will strike with every means at her command.

Attempts may be made at invasion by sea passage. But no experiences in the present war have gone to prove that powerful warships can be driven off the sea by direct air attack; the U-boat is far from being a decisive factor in naval operations; and the Germans have no fleet in being that could challenge the sea power of Britain, let alone the combined strength of the Allied fleets. In face of this Germany could not land forces of adequate strength on the British coast, although this hazardous adventure may be attempted. The more hopeful plan would be infiltration in small craft to disorganize Britain's war effort. But the invasion of the British Isles by air, to the greatest possible extent, has now been brought within the range of practical operations. With this there would be combined the intensive bombing attack, for which this country has long been prepared.

The Germans would rely on a combination of Fifth Column activities, parachute troops and troop-carrying aircraft. As regards the Fifth Column, the British Government, among other precautions, has rounded up all aliens, whether suspect or not, and Nazi sympathisers whoever they may be. In view of the deadly Fifth Column work in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and France, and Nazi activities in every surviving neutral country within range, it would be criminal to run the risk of what a diabolically cunning secret enemy could do, with his plans for sabotage already laid, and with hidden weapons to his hand.

The Germans are singularly good at exploiting the ideas of others—the tank, for example, was a British invention — and their military authorities were so impressed by the mass parachute descents and troop-carrying aircraft at the Soviet manoeuvres of 1935 that they adopted this technique.

German parachute troops are organised in battalions that are carefully trained in their specialized duties.

Officially their uniform is the German Air Force blue-grey but the men may be disguised—not infrequently in the uniform of the country attacked. A steel helmet like a motorist's crash-helmet, respirator, hand grenades, a gun firing 600 rounds a minute, and perhaps a collapsible bicycle, are their essential equipment.

Company equipment, dropped in special containers with self-opening parachutes after the men had landed, includes ammunition and rifles, field glasses, compasses, spades, smoke candles and wire.

The battalion auxiliary weapons are the 3-inch mountain gun, medium and light mortars, heavy and light machine guns and machine gun pistols.

Parachute attack is preceded if possible by air reconnaissance. When the parachutists descend 50 feet from their slow-moving 'planes, it is supposed to be possible for a company to land within an area of about 220 yards by 440, and assemble within a quarter of an hour.

Their functions are to seize aerodromes, power stations, railway junctions and telephone exchanges, and either make these useless or hold them until reinforcements arrive, possibly in answer to their signals. To these activities are added the creation of panic and spreading false news.

The German military junkers 89 and the civil Junkers 90 can carry 40 fully equipped men at a cruising speed of 200 miles an hour. It was the landing of thousands of men in troop-carrying 'planes, and not the parachutists, that became a decisive factor in Holland. But it remains to be seen whether these unwieldy machines can penetrate the highly organised British anti-aircraft defences in anything like effective numbers.

CHINESE AIR FORCE

by

AIR MAJOR-GEN. C. J. CHOW

Director of the National Commissioner on Aeronautical affairs.

As the Sino-Japanese hostilities enter their fourth year, the public may be interested to know the part played by the Chinese air force.

It is generally admitted that numerically the Japanese air force is overwhelmingly superior to ours.

To a neutral observer it is nothing short of a miracle that we have been able to fight at all successfully in the air against such colossal odds for the past three years and continue to fight with vigour.

* * *

THE Chinese air force is of recent creation, dating back hardly half a dozen years.

It was only in 1934 that the squadrons attached to the provincial armies were brought to the fold of the Central Government and placed under one command. Under the able leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek the various flying units were systematically organised, rigid training of personnel was started and above all courage and a strong sense of duty were inspired into every one in the force. So what we lack in personnel and equipment is made up by the skill superb morale of our officers which have found expression in numerous engagements with the enemy.

The air warfare in the present Sino-Japanese hostilities may be divided into four phases. The first phase covers the period from the commencement of the Shanghai battle to the fall of Nanking, the second from the fall of Nanking to the battle of Taierchwang, the third from the fall of Hsuchow to the fall of the Wu-Han cities and the fourth from the fall of the Wu-Han cities to the present.

The First Phase

AT the very beginning of the hostilities Japanese military leaders were under the delusion that they could wipe out the Chinese air force in a few weeks.

As soon as the war broke out the Japanese high command sent bombing squadrons from their bases at Formosa and Quelpart Island to attack our air bases at Hangchow, Nanchang and Nanking. In these expeditions the enemy soon found that they had greatly underestimated the strength of their opponent. Japan's first attempt at bombing our air base resulted in a stunning blow at Hangchow where eight of her thirteen heavy bombers were shot down on August 14, 1937, the day following the outbreak of the Shanghai hostilities.

A bombing expedition to Nanking on August 15 fared no better. Of the 20 bombers that started from Formosa ten failed to return to their base. On that day hostile bombers were also brought down by us at other places, and the total of the day's "bag" was over 30 heavy bombers. In three weeks both the Kisarndzu and the Kunoya Air Corps, each consisting of about 60 heavy bombers, were practically wiped out by us. The enemy relaxed in September and for three weeks Nanking was free from air raid alarms. Instead of day-bombing they resorted to night raids, and their bombers did not appear in broad daylight without a strong escort of pursuits.

Our first bombing expeditions were sent out on August 14 to attack the hostile warships in the Yangtze Estuary and the Hangchow Bay and at the same time to bomb enemy trenches and military depots in Shanghai. One of the subsequent expeditions was carried out on the night of September 16 when the Kunda Cotton Mill in which the headquarters of the Japanese troops were housed was bombed. As a result, the enemy sustained material losses as well as heavy casualties in personnel.

In the course of the Shanghai fighting the enemy, finding it difficult to make any advance on the Shanghai front, turned their attention to the northern theatre of war where their forces were greatly strengthened in September in the hope of taking Taiyuan to recoup for the losses at Shanghai. To meet the requirements of our ground troops on the northern front, we despatched a number of squadrons to Shansi, where our pursuits fought successfully with the enemy air force at Hsinkow, Yangmingpao and Taiyuan.

Our bombers made several attacks on the enemy positions at Tatung and troop trains on the northern section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway. A part of our air force was stationed at Canton to patrol the southern sea coast, where we sunk three enemy naval craft by aerial attack. These activities on the part of the Chinese air force marked the first phase of the air war.

The Second Phase

AFTER the fall of Nanking the scene of hostilities gradually shifted to the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the enemy advanced on Hsuchow from North and South.

With greater air base facilities as the result of occupation of our airfields on the sea coast, the strength of the Japanese air force operating in this country was greatly increased.

But in spite of the enemy's overwhelming superiority, we hold our own and occasionally inflict losses on them by surprise attacks, as in the case of our bombing expedition to Formosa in February, 1938, which took the enemy unawares. During this period we carried out, besides our "good-will mission" to Japan in May, bombing expeditions to the following places: Nanking, Wuhu, Kwangteh, Hangchow, Chengteh, Hsinhsiang and Pengpu, at each of which places Japanese air fields were bombed.

The enemy's warships at Tikong, Lukong, Kweichih and Tungliu in the Yangtze and aircraft carriers in Canton waters were subject to repeated air attacks. We also assailed enemy troop positions, artillery emplacements, railway stations and bridges and troop trains at fourteen different places in Anwei, Shansi and Honan. Our air force also took part in the battle of Taierchwang.

As for the operations of our pursuits, in January, 1938, we brought down three heavy bombers at Nanchang. At Hankow, our airmen in a combat with the enemy on February 18, 1938 shot down eleven raiders. Our pursuits patrolling the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway encountered enemy planes near Canton on April 13, 1938, and brought down eight of their 18 pursuits that constituted the escort of a bombing squadron.

* * *

APRIL 29, the birthday of the Japanese Emperor, by the irony of fate, has also become a red-letter day in the calendar of the Chinese air force.

In 1938 the enemy celebrated the Emperor's birthday by sending a large number of planes to attack Hankow. These heavy bombers, escorted by pursuits, made their appearance above the Wuhan cities early that afternoon.

After an engagement of more than an hour with the raiders we "bagged" a total of 21 planes,—11 pursuits and 10 heavy bombers. This was confirmed by the discovery of the wrecks on the spot.

It is, however, believed that the enemy's losses were much heavier. According to a Shanghai press report, 33 of the planes failed to return to their base. In this engagement our losses were four planes destroyed and three men wounded.

On May 31, 1938, the Japanese made another attempt to attack Hankow from the air with a fleet of 60 planes: 30 pursuits and 21 heavy bombers. They were met by our pursuits, and after an hour's engagement, 13 hostile planes lay wrecked at different places in the neighbourhood of the Wu-Han cities. We lost three planes with one man killed and one wounded.

Other air combats during this period included two engagements above Kweitch, on March 25 and April 10 and those above Loyang and Changsha.

The Third Phase

AFTER the fall of Hsuchow the enemy advanced on Hankow by land and water.

In June, 1938, they captured Anking, and a fortnight later the forts at Matang fell into their hands. The enemy made Nanking and Wuhu their principal air bases, from which squadrons of heavy bombers were daily sent out to bombard Hankow, Nanchang and Hengyang.

Our air force was equally active. Every day we despatched bombing squadrons to attack the enemy warships and transports in the Yangtze and their lines of communications in the rear. Raids on enemy aerodromes at Nanking, Wuhu and Anking were occasionally made.

As a result, 33 naval vessels in the Yangtze were sunk, and 100 others damaged and a great number of airplanes destroyed on the ground. A series of air combats were fought at Mamochi, Hsinkow, Yengyang, Kunming and Hsinyang in each of which losses were inflicted on the enemy.

In one of the raids on Namyung in June, a squadron of six hostile heavy bombers were shot down by us and in August, eight enemy planes were destroyed when they attempted to bomb the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway. In September and October our bombers were busy with ground strafing and bombing of enemy artillery emplacements at Yanghsing, Lushan and Hsinyang.

The Fourth Phase

DURING 1939 our air force, like our army, was greatly strengthened and a new strategy and new tactics were accordingly adopted.

In both our offensive and defensive moves, better results were achieved. With regard to the activities of our bombers, expeditions were sent to Yunching, the enemy advance air base in the northern theatre of war, on February 5 and April 2 and 29. On October 3 and 14 we attacked the Hankow airdrome, the chief Japanese air base in Central China. On the latter two occasions we destroyed more than 80 planes on the ground in addition to shooting down several pursuits in the air. The other losses sustained by the Japanese included over 50 military trucks, 54,000 gallons of gasoline and some ammunition dumps.

Our pursuits also gave a good account of themselves in a number of combats with air raiders. In the engagements with hostile planes at Lanchow on February 20 and 23, fifteen heavy bombers of Type No. 97 and Fiat BR-20 were brought down and 63 airmen were killed.

Among the crew killed were one squadron leader and two others holding the rank of captain. The material losses sustained by the Japanese were estimated at U.S.$10,000,000. On April 29 two Japanese pursuits of Type No. 97 were shot down at Hancheng (Hanchung) and on May 3 seven heavy bombers of Type No. 96 were destroyed at Chungking.

On November 4 our pursuits attacked a fleet of 54 hostile heavy bombers above Chengtu. It was believed that at least five of the air raiders were brought down but so far the wrecks of only three have been discovered. Among the 18 dead who formed the crews of the ill-starred bombers, were a Japanese Naval Captain who was supposed to be a Japanese air ace, one squadron leader and another Japanese air officer holding the rank of Captain. The losses inflicted on the enemy were heavy as those killed represented the cream of the Japanese air force.

* * *

IN this connection it may also be mentioned that on February 2, 1939, we brought down a Japanese heavy bomber, a Fiat BR-20, at Shayang.

Among the crew of six persons there was one Watanabe, Chief Armourer of the Japanese Air Force Headquarters, holding the rank of Naval Captain and one Lieut. Commander Fujida, who had established a world distance record of close circuit.

The close of 1939 was marked by a series of air raids on Lanchow. As a result of combats on December 26, 27 and 28 we brought down ten heavy bombers. We celebrated the New Year of 1940 with a number of successful air raids on Japanese trenches, troop concentrations, motor transport columns and ammunition dumps at Nanning and its vicinity. Our attack on the Nanning airdrome resulted in the destruction of eleven enemy planes on the ground, and our pursuits brought down one Japanese heavy bomber and ten pursuits in a series of encounters at Kweilin, Liuchow and Kunlungkwan. On New Year's Day of 1940 one of the latest Japanese observation planes was brought down at Liniing. The enemy's air raids on Mengtze on February 1, 3, 13 and 17 resulted in the loss of three heavy bombers of Type No. 96 which were brought down by our pursuits. In the past two months our bombers were also active. The notable expeditions they carried out were the attack of the enemy air base at Yuncheng on April 3, and on the enemy military depots, field headquarters, motor transport columns and advance air fields at Yoyang, Hsinyang and Chunghsiang and enemy naval crafts in the Tungting Lake. These aerial activities formed a prelude to the recent victory of our ground forces in northern Hupeh and southern Honan.

Our anti-aircraft units come in for a share of the achievements in our air defence. They give a good account of themselves in the present war. The following instances will illustrate the effectiveness of our anti-aircraft fire.

On September 20, 1937, the Japanese sent 96 light bombers to bombard Nanking in four successive waves. In the first raid five raiders were brought down by our anti-aircraft fire, and at the end of the day our ground batteries had "bagged" a total of 12 planes. Once a flight of three air raiders were brought down by one shot, when a bomb-laden plane was set on fire by a direct hit and the explosion of its tank destroyed the other two. This occurred at Kintan on November 27, 1937. On the night of October 10, 1938, Japanese air raiders bombarded Hengyang in five successive waves during which six raiders were shot down by our anti-aircraft fire. Our ground batteries also played a significant part in the defence of the important railways such as the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow Railways during the first stage of the war. The presence of anti-aircraft batteries at the various important railway junctions prevented enemy bombers from low-altitude flying and rendered their aerial attacks ineffective. The precautions we take against air raids have proven adequate. The relentless attacks on our people by the enemy would have inflicted far more appalling losses on our civilian life and property had not such precautions been taken.

* * *

AS a result of the past three years' air operations, we destroyed up to April 30, 1940, a total of 848 enemy planes which have been confirmed by the discovery of the wrecks or by information from reliable sources.

The enemy planes lost due to accidents or other causes and those damaged by us but dropped behind the enemy's lines are not included. If the latter item is also taken into account, the total exceeds one thousand. Of the 848 planes referred to, 256 were brought down by our pursuits, 253 were destroyed on the ground by aerial attacks and the rest were shot down by our anti-aircraft batteries and other military units. Altogether we have buried 1,055 dead Japanese airmen in addition to taking 51 prisoners. Forty-two Japanese airmen who came to the ground with their planes are missing. It is believed that the enemy's loss in personnel in much heavier by reason of the fact that among their planes destroyed there is a fairly high percentage of heavy bombers each of which accommodates a crew of seven.

When an enemy plane was damaged, its crew usually attempted to save their lives by parachute jumping. In most cases they succeeded in reaching the ground without a scratch, though some of the unfortunate ones were badly burned or otherwise wounded. The 51 prisoners we have captured are now quartered in comfortable camps, well-fed, well-clad and well-cared for. The monthly food allowance for the prisoners compares favourably with our own officers' mess bills.

The prisoners are allowed to enjoy such simple luxuries as cigarettes which are distributed among them according to their rank. The officers are better treated. Stationery, books and newspapers are provided for them. With the exception of the daily physical exercise which is compulsory, the prisoners are free to devise means for their own recreation and amusement. Among the captured Japanese airmen are one Lieut.-Commander, and one 1st Lieutenant of the Japanese Navy. Most of the others are non-commissioned officers and first class airmen. Japanese air crews as a rule are very superstitious. On the bodies of their dead we find

Turn to Page 3, Sixth Column

FUNNY SIDE UP **By Abner Dean**



"How should I know if there'll be any cute men going on the cruise?"

French Submission

Head Of Alexandria Fleet Bow To Necessity

Alexandria, July 9.

An official statement concerning the French fleet here was issued today by the British naval authorities. It declares:

"In the Mediterranean fleet the closest comradeship and goodwill existed between the Allied forces conducting the war from Alexandria. As soon as it was realised that France would have to surrender, consultations were held between the Commander-in-Chief and Admiral Godfroy in the hope that it might be possible to continue the fight side by side. When the terms of the armistice were known it became evident that a new situation had developed and Admiral Godfroy was therefore asked to consider various proposals on the lines of those sent at Oran.

"Seeing that, in a foreign harbour and in the presence of a greatly superior British fleet, there was no possibility of taking the French ships to sea, and that the attempt would only endanger French lives, Admiral Godfroy agreed to put his ships in a condition in which they could not go to sea. This was done by reducing the oil aboard so that there was sufficient only for sailing in the harbour.

"He also agreed to demilitarise the ships, which was done by landing certain portions of the armament and placing them under the care of the French authorities ashore. Admiral Godfroy also reduced the crews in order to leave sufficient only for the care and maintenance of the vessels. The crews who had left were sent to Syria from where they intended to continue to France."—*Reuter.*

THE WAR FUND

TOTAL STEADILY MOUNTS

Totals of $1,237,024.39 and £2,828.-15.9d. were reached by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd., yesterday afternoon, including a little over $100 contributed from the Gloucester Hotel, being the month's takings from the electrical gramophone in the ground floor lounge. Latest subscriptions received are as follow:

Anonymous	20.
Anonymous E. K.	5.
Mrs. Muriel Willcocks	100.
Anonymous	100.
Anonymous	50.
Mr. Li Jowson	200.
Mr. Au Kwok-leung	20.
Rizal Birthday Fund (1st. instalment)	100.

WAR FUND SUPPORT

At the monthly meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the Secretary, Mr. H. Y. Tso, announced that a joint statement was recently published in the Chinese newspapers by the Tung Wah Hospital and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, asking all Chinese in Hongkong to contribute generously towards the British war funds.

Mr. Tso mentioned that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce had sent $1,000 to the *South China Morning Post* War Fund.

OPPOSITION TO PURCHASE TAX

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—A National Council of Labour meeting to-night unanimously expressed opposition to the purchase tax on the ground that it would impose an unfair burden on the poorer section of the community.

BANGKOK MAN RECEIVES D.F.C.

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Acting Wing-Commander John Jonas Arthur Sutton, born in Bangkok in 1912, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry and devotion to duty in air operations.

Wing-Commander Sutton's father lives at Leeds.

EVACUATION HINT

CAIRO, July 9 (Reuter).—It is reported that a circular has been sent to French members of the Suez Canal Administration, advising them to evacuate their families from the Canal Zone.

London Receives Craigie's Report

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—A short report has been received in London from Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador to Japan, dealing with his talks with Mr. Hachiro Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

The report is now being considered and it seems likely that the Craigie-Arita talks will continue.

Princes' Splendid War Gifts

SIMLA, July 9 (Reuter).—The Nizam of Hyderabad has contributed a further £50,000 for Imperial Defence.

The Maharajah of Travancore has contributed a similar sum to the Viceroy's Fund for the purchase of a mine-sweeping trawler for the Indian Navy.

Grenoble, July 9 (UP).—The French Radio announced that the French Chamber by a vote of 383 to 3 adopted the resolution granting full powers to Marshal Petain.

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The International Tea Committee has reduced the quota by five per centum to 90 per centum for the current control year ending March 31, 1941.

Mr. A. V. Alexander Dramatically Tells Of—

HOW THE FRENCH FLEET WAS DESTROYED

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, asked by private notice at question time to make a statement on the naval situation, was received with cheers as he rose in the House of Commons to say: "The House will remember that on July 4 the Prime Minister described the painful but very necessary action which had been taken the previous day to prevent units of the French fleet lying in British and north African ports from passing into enemy control.

"Since then the Royal Navy has carried out two further operations designed to increase the security of this country against the use of French warships by the enemy.

"On July 6, a French battle cruiser of the Dunkirk class which had been damaged and driven ashore at Oran was attacked by aircraft and the fleet air arm, which obtained six hits. As a result, this powerful ship will be incapable of effective use for a very long time.

The Affair At Dakar

"Apart from ships thus dealt with, there lay at Dakar, in French West Africa, the 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu which had just been completed, and was the most modern and formidable capital ship in the world, and was immediately available for active operations.

"In accordance with the decision announced to the House by the Prime Minister, His Majesty's Government decided that steps must also be taken to ensure that this vessel did not fall into enemy hands in a condition in which she could be used against us.

"A force was accordingly despatched to Dakar in order to present the French Admiral with three proposals similar to those offered to the French commander at Oran. On July 7, a Flag-officer was entrusted with this operation, and he sent one of his captains ahead in a sloop in order to present the terms in person. On arrival this ship was informed by the French authorities that they would open fire if she approached close to port, and it was only after an interval that the French consented to receive this communication by signal."

Four Terms Offered

Mr. Alexander here recapitulated the alternatives offered to the Admiral at Dakar, which he thought desirable in view of the statements which were made by the French Government concerning the terms offered at Oran.

"These were four in number," continued Mr. Alexander. "No satisfactory reply was received within the necessary time limit, nevertheless, the British naval Flag Officer in charge waited longer before carrying out his orders to use force.

"Finally, as it became clear that the French authorities did not propose to accede to any of the British suggestions, he had no alternative but to carry out his painful duty in the early hours of July 8.

"The attack upon the Richelieu was two-fold.

Magnificent Skill

"A ship's boat under the command of Lieut. Commander R. E. I. Bristow was sent into the harbour carrying depth charges. With great daring the boat successfully passed the boom defences and went alongside the port quarter of the Richelieu.—At the right moment, the depth charges were dropped close under the stern of the warship, as she lay at anchor in shallow water, in order to damage her propeller and steering gear. The motorboat began to withdraw immediately after dropping the depth charges," (Laughter and cheers), "but while still in the harbour broke down and lay helpless for a time."

"The crew, however, succeeded in getting one engine running just as they were discovered, and the boat, which was pursued, managed to escape by crossing the harbour defence nets which then fouled its pursuer." (laughter and cheers).

"I am sure the House will join with me in paying tribute to the gallantry and skill with which the operation was carried out. I think it must be obvious to the House that whoever undertook an operation like that ran the risk the whole time of blowing himself up."

Main Air Attack

"The main attack was entrusted to aircraft of the Fleet air arm, and took place after the attack by the motor boat. These aircraft were successful with their torpedoes, a number of which hit the Richelieu."

"The motor boat which was still in the harbour witnessed the aircraft attack and heard five explosions, then saw smoke issuing from the battleship. Air reconnaissance since carried out has established that the Richelieu has a list to port and is down by the stern. A large quantity of oil covered the water around the ship.

"All our aircraft returned safely in spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire.

"I would desire, as I am sure you would, to pay tribute to the skill and efficiency and courage with which this action was carried out by the officers and men concerned. (cheers).

What French Have Lost

"The House will appreciate the result of this painful action which we had to take. When France signed the armistice she had eight capital ships fit to form a line of battle under present conditions. Three of the Bretagne and Courbet classes have now passed under our control. One has been sunk, one badly damaged and immobilised.

"Of the two modern battle-cruisers, one has been driven ashore at Oran and will be out of action for a long time to come—if not permanently. The other managed, as the Prime Minister told the House, to escape and is presumed to have reached Toulon, but only after having been hit by a torpedo, which will immobilise her for some time.

"The state of the Richelieu has been described this afternoon. There remains in addition, only the sister ship of the Richelieu—the Jean Bart—which will not, however, be complete for operational service for some months to come.

Position At Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, July 9 (Reuter).—Further details of the statement issued by the British naval authorities regarding the French Fleet at Alexandria are available.

The statement adds: "On their part the British Government have guaranteed the supplies and pay of the French crews remaining and also their return to France at the end of the war.

"This is how matters stand at present. It is hoped that these conditions may continue.

"In the Eastern Mediterranean, the terrible events of which we all know have been avoided and the best hope is that our good relations here may continue as before.

"Our only wish throughout has been to make sure that Italians and Germans should not possess French ships in order to use them against the British, who are still fighting on to defeat Germany and Italy and to re-establish France."

Futile Nazi Attempts To Penetrate Defences

NEW AIR BATTLE OVER S. E. COAST

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—An air battle took place over south-east England this afternoon.

As soon as the enemy aircraft crossed the coast from the north-east, they were engaged by fighters out of sight in the clouds.

Rapid machine-gun bursts were frequent and spent cartridges came down like hail over a town.

The raiders then flew westwards over another town. Here a dogfight came into view.

Raiders Driven Off

British fighters attacked the raiders and finally drove them off to the south.

A south-west town had a daylight raid in the afternoon when a single bomber dropped bombs. The extent of the damage is not known. The raider flew fairly low and was hotly attacked by guns.

Another raider from a higher altitude dropped bombs which fell in a field.

At least two were killed and a few injured in an air raid in a Welsh area this afternoon.

Four Nazis Downed

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that two enemy bombers and one fighter were destroyed by British fighters and one enemy fighter by anti-aircraft fire in enemy bombing attacks on several districts in England to-day.

An Air Ministry communique announcing this states that enemy aircraft made bombing attacks in several districts. Some damage was done to premises at a Bristol Channel port and a few casualties were caused.

Fighter aircraft and anti-craft guns went into action and losses were inflicted on the enemy.

ZBW Broadcasts

Programmes During June

The monthly broadcasting report for June states that the actual hours of transmission from ZBW totalled 426½, of which 216½ were devoted to European programmes and 210 to Chinese programmes, as follows:—

ZBW (European), morning transmission 66¾, evening transmission 149¾. During the month apart from recorded programmes the following items were broadcast:—Studio recitals 8, studio talks 9, recorded talks 4, local relays (including Church services) 8, children's concerts 4, Sunday evening epilogues 5, Daventry relays (including news) 95, and relays from Saigon 1.

ZEK (Chinese), morning transmission 60, evening transmission 150. During the month, apart from recorded programmes, the following items were broadcast:—Studio concerts 21, studio talks 31, and children's concerts 8.

New licences issued during June totalled 269, and renewals of licenses 464. Licenses issued during 1940 total 9,487.

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Teleki, and the Foreign Minister, Count Csaky, have left Budapest for a short visit to Berlin, according to the German news agency.

LETTERS

Police Reservists—Appeal To Employers

To The Editor,
The "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow me to draw the attention of all employers concerned to revised arrangements for duties of Police Reservists. As from Thursday July 11, members of the Reserve have been detailed for six hours duty daily—a tour of three hours between 7 a.m. and noon, and a tour of three hours between 6 p.m. and midnight. It is hoped that this arrangement will enable Reservists to continue in their civil employment.

I would request the sympathetic co-operation of employers to enable Reservists to carry out their orders.

T. H. KING.
Commissioner of Police.

The Police Reserve

Orders Issued For The Current Week

Police Reserve Orders by the Hon. Mr. T. H. King, Commissioner of Police, state:

General Order

Police Reserves patrols on Wednesday night, July 10, will not exceed 2 hours and are to terminate not later than 22.00

Chinese Company

Leave.—Constable R151 Lam Chong-sing has been granted two weeks' leave commencing from July 1, 1940.

Patrol Duty.—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Indian Company

Patrol Duty.—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Flying Squad

Training Course—Part II.—The undermentioned members of the Hongkong Section of the Flying Squad will attend Chinese Company Headquarters on Wednesday, July 10, at 17.30 hours for Part II of Training Course:

Constables R333 Lai Yim, R353 Tam Pak-tat, R361 Wong Kim-lung, R362 K. H. Mann, R363 Ma King-shing, R366 Tuet Hung-cheong, and R373 Lee Chee-keung.

The following members of the Flying Squad of the Kowloon Section will attend Police Training School, Kowloon on Thursday, July 11, at 17.30 hours for examination in Part II of Training Course:

Constables R368 Chan Wah-kuen, R378 Yau Chi-chung, R369 Peter Yeung, R370 Chan Chun, R372 Chiu Kwok-wah, R374 Tai Wing-tak, R375 Shum Koon-ying, R376 Lam Wye-koe, R.381 Chan Hung-pui, R377 Ng Yeu-chou, R378 Ng Chak-ying, R380 Chan Wing-fatt and R382 Chu Chung-leung.

Patrol Duty.—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Emergency Unit Reserve

Training Course—Part II.—The lectures arranged for Wednesdays, and Fridays are hereby cancelled until further notice.

Raincoats.—All raincoats must be handed in to the Police Store not later than Saturday, July 13, 1940 for marking.

Patrol Duty.—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

O. EAGER,
D.S.P. (R)

Special Orders

All ranks are notified that special orders are being issued concerning duties on and from Thursday, July 11, 1940.

Mexican Elections

Both Parties Claim To Have Topped Poll

Mexico City, July 9.

President Cardenas may be compelled personally to end the deadlock in the rival party claims to success in the elections.

An incomplete estimate gives Sr. Camacho 2,172,216 votes and Sr. Almanzan 601,414, but the Almanzaristas insist that the big majority is theirs.

An official tabulation will be made on Thursday but the results will not be proclaimed publicly until Congress meets on September 1.—*United Press.*

Fleet Leaves Gibraltar

Lalinea, July 9.

It is understood that all British ships have left Gibraltar for the Mediterranean in battle formation. As they left planes were heard bombing Gibraltar, shore batteries replying. In mid-afternoon intense cannon fire was heard in the area.—*United Press.*

Oil Supply Problem

Germany's Conquests Bring New Responsibilities

London, July 9.

Neither France nor Europe is self-sufficient in food and the raw materials for agriculture, states a commentary to-day on Germany's domination of France. Moreover, the harvest was reduced by the severe winter, the withdrawal of manpower, and the destruction caused by the invasion.

The food problem next winter will be very serious. France produces only two-thirds of her requirements in coal and Germany must supply 25,000,000 tons a year. Except for bauxite, France does not produce the non-ferrous and steel alloy metals that Germany lacks. The textile industries are useless without raw materials.

The chief weakness is oil. Normally the European countries for which the Nazis are directly or indirectly responsible consume annually 27,000,000 tons of oil and cannot reduce this consumption below 18,000,000 tons without crippling industry and trade, but Europe, apart from Russia, is unable to produce this quantity. Rumania cannot exceed 5,000,000 tons. France, Albania, Hungary, and Estonia can produce about 300,000 tons each.

Even if the whole Rumanian output is retained in Europe Germany has only about 12,000,000 tons, which is insufficient to deploy her whole military strength against Britain or maintain it indefinitely at its present level.—*Reuter.*

Tale Of German Losses

Berlin, July 9.

Long lists of private death notices daily appear in all the German papers, reflecting the casualties in the last weeks of fighting in France. It appears that the heaviest losses occurred in the crossing of the Aisne on June 9 and in the storming of the Maginot Line at Verdun.—*United Press.*

Richelieu Eliminated

London, July 9.

It is learned in London that yesterday the Royal Navy continued operations to prevent important units of the French Fleet from falling into enemy hands by a successful action against the most recently completed French capital ship, the battleship Richelieu, of 35,000 tons.—*Reuter.*

Battle Necessary?

London, July 9.

Though details are lacking it is believed that the elimination of the danger of the Richelieu falling into enemy hands may have involved a battle.

The Richelieu was last reported in the South Atlantic after she had left Casablanca just before the German armistice. Her elimination leaves only one of France's seven battleships unaccounted for, namely, the Richelieu's semi-completed sister ship Jean Bart, which was last reported to have been towed to Casablanca.—*United Press.*

Six Account For

London, July 9.

The present disposition of France's capital ships, according to an official statement issued to-day, is as follows:

The Richelieu was prevented from falling into enemy hands on Monday, but is reported to have been heavily damaged.

The Strasbourg escaped damage and sailed to Toulon.

The Dunkerque lies, heavily damaged, at Oran.

The Bretagne was sunk and the Provence set on fire at Oran.

One battleship is immobilised at Alexandria; two are immobilised in British ports.

The Jean Bart and one other battleship, partially completed, are not officially reported.—*United Press.*

OBITUARY

Death After Short Illness Of Portuguese Resident

Mrs. Ernestina Eugenia dos Remedios died at her residence, Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon, after a short illness, yesterday.

Mrs. Remedios, who was 63 years of age, was the widow of the late Mr. V. L. dos Remedios. She is survived by two sons and five daughters, Mr. R. A. Remedios, Canton, Mr. A. M. Remedios, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Mrs. H. J. Prata, Mrs. J. A. Cotton, Mrs. L. A. Carvalho, Miss B. J. Remedios and Miss O. J. Remedios.

The funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

RELIEF FUND PROPOSAL

As an expression of gratitude for assistance received by Chinese wounded soldiers and refugees through British relief organisations, Mr. Wong Tong, the Standing Commissioner for Oversees Affairs of the Chinese National Government in Hongkong, has written to the Commissioner of Police suggesting that local labour organisations could subscribe to a British Refugees Society here, and remit funds, through the Hongkong Government, for relief of distress in Britain brought about by the European war.



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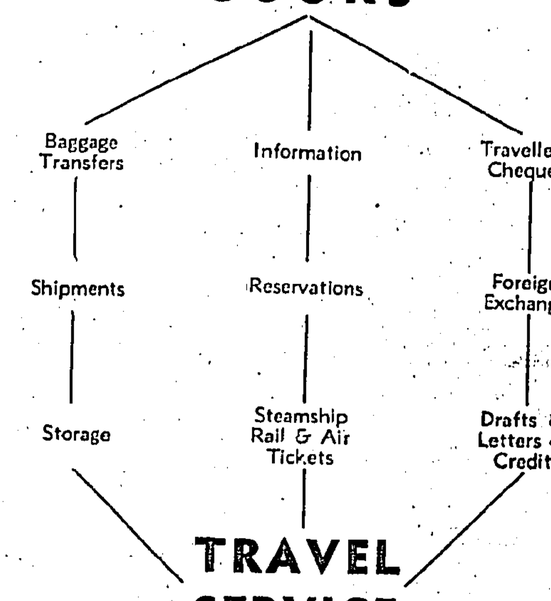
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Around The Courses

FRESH HAZARDS FOR GOLFERS

Snakes At Sheungshiu: Preventing Enemy Landings at Home

(By "Birdie")

SNAKES ARE BEGINNING to offer fresh Hazards at the Country Club, Sheungshiu, and in the interests of golfers there I made a few enquiries from our nature expert anent the reptiles. Rain, it seems, has driven them out of their holes and nests, and I can sympathise with the snakes to a certain extent in their apprehension over drowning. I paddled down the course last Sunday and only touched dry ground when I reached the greens.

Over twenty seven inches of rain fell during June and the few days of July to date. Twenty-five of those inches, I should say, are still just below the surface and the other two on top.

However, returning to snakes. Most golfers must, at one time or another, have come across these pleasant little companions, and, no doubt, have been instrumental in their destruction, for unless one really knows what one is dealing with it is best to be on the safe side.

At the Country Club there appears to be mainly two kinds—(1) a harmless rat and frog killer, and (2) a grass viper that is deadly. I killed one of each kind last Sunday with the intention of bringing them back for identification. I stored them snugly in one of the cups on the practice green and then forgot all about them. However, I expect and hope the green-keeper found them.

The first of these two snakes is a blackish-grey in colour on its back and sides, and is whitish underneath. This is the harmless one—or so I was told when I described it.

The second is a distinct but dull green with a slender tapering head. Against the fairways they are fairly difficult to detect, and I doubt if they would be seen if they did not move. This, I am told, is the dangerous viper. It is comparatively small—I haven't seen one over 18 inches long—but is also comparatively brave.

The harmless fellow will glide away, or try to, when footsteps approach; perhaps, unlike the viper, it knows it is without any offensive weapon. These grow to quite some size. I have seen one about four feet long.

But the little grass viper took several stabs at my driver before I knocked him out. Note the use of the driver—it is the longest club in the bag.

I don't know what trouble they have at the Royal Hongkong Golf Club with snakes, but at the Kowloon Golf Club and the Country Club, Shek-O, they are rarities. Record "bag" at Sheungshiu last autumn was four in a day.

* * *

THE rain that drove the snakes out lies deep on the course. Casual water and plugged balls are a stroke by stroke occurrence. The 8th green is unplayable and has been for the past five weeks, while the 1st, 2nd and 3rd fairways are in valleys and retain enough water to keep an army several weeks in a desert.

A little more of this weather and I am afraid that all the grass on the course will be drowned—if it isn't already.

* * *

IN talking of snakes as fresh hazards out here, consider the new obstacles that litter the courses at Home. To prevent enemy landings by aeroplane, trenches are being dug and have been dug across fairways, and other hazards in the shape of old tractors, rollers and lorries have been strewn about the approaches on long holes.

One golf Club has gone so far as to plant unused railway sleepers upright for the whole length of holes of 300 yards or more. While yet another oddity is the placing of a strong wire across the fairway three feet above the ground. This, it is said, is sufficient to overturn any landing plane.

War-time golfers might find that these add further spice to the game—though I doubt if there is much time to spare for golf over there at the moment.

* * *

OTHER golf news from Home is that Edinburgh University have retained the Scottish inter-University Women's golf championship by defeating St. Andrews 7 matches to 3, with one match halved.

This was played over the Eden course, St. Andrews.

The holders were successful in four of the forenoon singles, and won all foursomes in the afternoon.

Previously, Edinburgh defeated Glasgow 10-2, while St. Andrews beat the same University 11-1. Aberdeen did not enter a team.

* * *

W. L. HARDIE, assistant secretary of the R. and A. Golf Club for the last four years, has succeeded the late Mr. H. Gullen as secretary. Mr. Gullen is well-known in many parts of the world, and has been R. and A. secretary for the past 28 years. As Britain's ambassador of golf he travelled extensively in charge of many international teams, and accompanied the Walker Cup teams to America.

That the British Amateur and Professional Championships have become among the most popular and esteemed competitions of the world has been credited to his organising ability.

His successor, however, has also had much experience in the organising of championships, and the future of the Club is confidently left in his capable hands.

* * *

OTWAY HAYES, amateur champion of South Africa, has, at the age of 21, followed in the footsteps of Bobby Locke and has turned professional.



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Major Baseball

Nationals Humble Americans

NEW YORK, July 8 (UP).—The National Leaguers humbled the Americans 4-0 in the mid-summer Major Baseball classic to-day at St. Louis.

The teams were:

NATIONAL		AMERICAN
Feller	p	Walters
Hemsley	c	Danning
Dimaggio	f	Medwick
Williams	f	Leiber
Greenberg	f	Moore
Bourdereau	ss	Jurges
Foxx	1b	McCormick
Gordon	2b	Coscart
Keltner	3b	Lavagetto

LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF BOWLS BEING PLAYED TO-DAY

Provided there is no more rain, and provided the greens will dry, the following is the programme of matches in the Open Pairs lawn bowls championship to-day:

AT CIVIL SERVICE

A. R. Minu and A. K. Minu v. A. M. Omar and U. M. Omar.

R. P. Phillips and J. E. Henson v. W. Harris and W. Davies.

R. Basa and J. S. Landolt v. J. E. Noronha and C. G. Silva.

AT POLICE R.C.

W. Melrose and J. C. Chalmers v. J. N. Sweeney and J. Revie.

E. A. Atkins and H. White v. J. Gellatly a nd L. A. Collyer.

"C" Division Tennis

The following is the programme of "C" Division tennis matches for to-day (weather permitting):

Army	v.	Kowloon Indians.
Recreio "A"	v.	Kowloon C.C.
Chinese R.C.	v.	Jewish R.C.
C.B.A.	v.	Recreio "B"
University	v.	Police
Kowloon Tong	v.	South China A. A.

Tennis Star Joins Royal Air Force

Murray Deloford, one of our youngest and brightest lawn tennis stars, is the newest sporting recruit to the Royal Air Force. He has joined as an A/C 2, but hopes to get a commission in the near future.

Deloford's entry into the ranks of the R.A.F. means that all but the first two and the last two of the official L.T.A. ranking list have now joined up.

It is sad that a young player of such talent as Deloford should have his career so rudely interrupted at such an important phase.

After winning the British Junior Championship at the age of 17, he quickly made his mark in senior tennis, and the following year recorded a creditable victory over V. G. Kirby. This year it seemed touch-and-go whether he would get a place in our Davis Cup team.

He was passed over, but, undaunted, went on to show what he could at Wimbledon by a fine win over D. Mitic, the Jugoslavian Davis Cup player—only to meet his Waterloo in the next round at the hands of F. Kukuljevic, also of Jugoslavia. As the Jugoslavian Davis Cup team won the European Zone final against Germany this was not such bad form.

COUNTY CRICKET

London Counties Defeat Cheam And Guildford

Surrey Beat Richmond

LONDON COUNTIES and two British Empire XIs featured in four of the five matches recently played at Home, Surrey, in the remaining game, beating Richmond by 30 runs. The latter game was marked by a lively innings of 55 by P. G. H. Fender.

Century For Hulme

LONDON COUNTIES, in a one-day match passed Cheam's total for the loss of 4 wickets, had for their top scorer Joe Hulme. The Middlesex cricketer reached his century in 80 minutes and got 7 sixes. Best strokes of Eastman were a six and 8 fours, while Fagg hit 9 fours.

Cheam lost four men for 12 and then recovered as the result of good batting by Randall and Ryder, who got most of his runs by cutting and leg hitting. When tried a second time Durston took the last three wickets with 12 balls for 3 runs.

CHEAM

A. M. Lorimer, c Durston b Wellard	1
E. F. Hagger, b Watt	7
V. H. Delaney, lbw b Watt	0
B. E. Randall, c Fagg b Smith	37
R. Clough, b Wellard	0
N. F. Zabell, b Durston	11
C. D. Ryder, st Brooks b Todd	31
G. Banfill, b Durston	16
A. J. Gale, c Hulme b Watt	26
W. D. Fisher, not out	12
S. A. Robson, c Wellard b Durston	0
P. J. Rowland, b Durston	4
B 28 lb 6	34
Total	181

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Wellard	10	1	49	2
Watt	10	1	34	3
Durston	6	0	30	2
Smith	6	1	20	1
Eastman	3	1	3	0
Todd	2	0	8	1
Woolley	1	0	4	0

LONDON COUNTIES

F. S. Lee, run out	16
A. Fagg, c and b Delaney	79
L. C. Eastman, c Fisher b Randall	59
F. E. Woolley, b Randall	5
J. Hulme, not out	101
L. J. Todd, c sub b Banfill	36
A. W. Wellard, run out	1
E. W. Brooks, b Rowland	21
J. Smith, c Rowland b Gale	22
A. Watt, b Gale	2
B 2	2
Total (9 wkts)	326

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Robson	10	1	56	0
Delaney	10	1	42	1
Randall	6	0	30	2
Rowland	5	0	75	1
Banfill	9	0	62	1
Zabell	4	0	35	0
Gale	11	0	4	2

Wellard In Form

FOR AN EASY VICTORY, London Counties were mainly indebted to Wellard, who, for the fourth time in eight games, got rid of half the opposing side, and to the vigorous batting of Todd, Jack Lee, Hulme and Watt.

GUILDFORD

A. W. Geary, c Durston b Watt	20
M. D. Munby, lbw b Wellard	3
H. H. Norris, b Wellard	0
J. M. Lewis, b Wellard	0
B. J. Tingay, lbw b Smith	0
A. E. Ratcliffe, lbw b Durston	34
R. G. Warren, c Todd b Wellard	6
S. G. Hodges, b Durston	10
2nd-Lieut. C. L. Trehair, b Durston	0
H. G. Filippance, b Wellard	4
R. F. L. Piper, not out	14
Lb 5 nb 1	6
Total	96

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Wellard	8.4	1	29	5
Smith	5	2	5	1
Todd	4	1	24	0
Watt	4	1	17	1
Durston	4	0	15	3

LONDON COUNTIES

A. Fagg, b Trehair	30
F. S. Lee, c Filippance b Warren	32
L. Hulme, lbw b Tingay	37
L. J. Todd, c Ratcliffe b Tingay	51
J. Lee, not out	55
J. Smith, c Piper b Hodges	4
F. W. Price, c Munby b Hodges	21
A. Watt, b Munby	51
A. Wellard, c Hodges b Norris	12
B 3 lb 10 nb 1	14
Total (8 wkts)	307

Another Easy Win

AT DOWNE, London Counties beat Downe and District by 254 against 122. Jack Lee scored 74 not out (one 6 and ten 4's) and Jim Smith 54 (four 6's and five 4's), while Durston took seven wickets for 35 and Wellard four for 35.

For the losers N. Catchpole scored 59.

Hat-Trick For Clark

L. P. PARSLOW, of Chingford, who reached a century before lunch, did much at the outset to establish a strong position for the British Empire eleven.

At lunch the score was 166 for two, but when C. B. Clark made a late arrival the West Indies Test cricketer took five for 14, including the hat-trick. Hospitals then collapsed against J. C. Rock, from Ceylon, who took six for 30.

BRITISH EMPIRE XI.

L. D'Arcy, c Montgomery b Skea	21
L. P. Parslow, b Clarke	119
C. L. Walker, b Skea	0
A. Beckman, c Thomas b Clarke	47
R. J. Hayter, b Skea	1
V. Ransom, b Skea	0
J. C. W. Rock, not out	8
D. Donnelly, b Clarke	0
G. Brosnam, c and b Clarke	0
M. Umfreville, b Clarke	0
C. R. Harmer, absent	0
B 6 lb 6 nb 3	15
Total	216

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Skea	16	1	92	4
Knight	8	0	42	0
Thompson	3	0	29	0
Whitehouse	3	0	24	0
Clarke	4.5	0	14	5

COMBINED HOSPITALS

R. V. Hurst (Guy's), c Brosnam b Rock	9
P. Thompson (Mdsx.), c Umfreville b Ransom	10
G. H. Chase (Guy's), b Ransom	23
A. Montgomery (Middlesex), b Rock	0
L. G. Morey (Guy's), b Ransom	11
M. Bates (Bart.'s), b Rock	6
J. W. Whitehouse (Guy's), b Rock	1
H. A. Thomas (Guy's), not out	5
C. B. Clark (Guy's), c Parslow b Rock	23
R. L. Skea (Guy's), b Rock	7
J. H. Knight (Guy's), b Ransom	4
B 2 lb 3 nb 1	6
Total	104

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Ransom	11.5	1	60	4
Rock	11	1	38	6

Another Hat-Trick

BRITISH EMPIRE ELEVEN, whose fast bowler, L. Allen, finished the match at the pavilion end with the hat trick, had for their leading scorer Hugh Bartlett (one 6 and eleven 4's).

BRITISH EMPIRE XI.

L. F. Parslow, b Calcot	75
C. L. Walker, run out	5
W. G. Spencer, c Davidson b Lees	61
F. R. de Saram, b Davidson	6
H. T. Bartlett, c Hall b Lees	83
R. Smith, c and b Bills	35
L. Allen, not out	3
Lb	1
Total (6 wkts dec)	290

LONDON FIRE SERVICE

H. W. Hall, b Allen	10
J. A. Bills, c Umfreville b Smith	3
E. C. Woodgate, b Smith	0
J. W. Levy, c Umfreville b Rock	14
R. M. Davidson, c Hayter b Allen	62
F. W. Field, lbw b de Saram	25
B. Johnson, b de Saram	0
A. Lay, b Smith	1
C. C. Lees, not out	8
W. O. Colbourne, b Allen	0
R. A. Calcot, b Allen	0
B 4 lb 2 nb 2	8
Total	140

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Smith	11	2	42	3
Allen	10.3	0	53	4
Rock	5	0	19	1
de Saram	4	0	20	2
Hayter	2	0	4	0

55 For P. G. H. Fender

PERCY FENDER'S innings of 55, which included eight 4's, and good bowling by Rushworth, who got six wickets, were main factors in the victory of Surrey. Richmond, however, made a sturdy resistance after losing four men for 12, Humphries and Williams each hitting seven 4's.

SURREY

Dr. E. R. Smith, b Williams	22
G. Bush, lbw b Williams	4
T. H. Whitaker, run out	20
J. A. Cutmore, st Kempton b Holt	32
C. Searle, b Holt	0
P. G. H. Fender, b Holt	55
P. Sanders-Clark, c Higgs b Holt	31
Hon. F. R. Rea, not out	12
B. Constable, lbw b Smith	6
W. R. Rushworth, b Holt	3
W. Nevell, b O'Gorman	20
Lb 3	3
Total	208

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Williams	9	2	26	2
Smith	14	0	46	1
Holt	10	1	62	5
O'Gorman	7.4	0	37	1

RICHMOND

Dr. J. S. Higgs, c and b Rushworth	4
J. A. Pettigrew, b Rushworth	2
R. C. Humphries, b Rushworth	59
K. D. Scott, b Rushworth	0
A. T. Horton, c and b Nevell	2
J. H. Williams, c E. R. Smith b Fender	43
B. Lewis, lbw b Fender	2
D. Smith, lbw b Fender	33
J. O'Gorman, c E. R. Smith b Rushworth	13
C. A. Holt, lbw b Rushworth	4
A. Kempton, not out	0
B 7 lb 3 nb 4	14
Total	176

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Nevell	10	0	31	1
Rushworth	12.2	1	43	6
Constable	3	0	36	0
Bush	2	0	26	0
Fender	8	0	28	3



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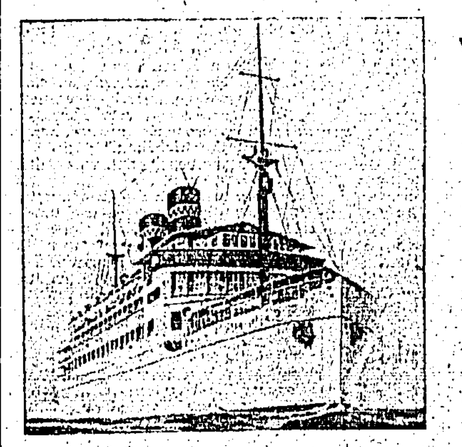
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NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



ALL LUXURIES NOW CONTROLLED AT HOME

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2.—**Gloves, including mittens.**

3.—**Clothing, knitted, netted, or crocheted.** This includes "locknit" goods such as costumes, two or three-piece suits, jumpers, cardigans, pullovers, neck ties, cravats, scarves, shawls, underwear, shirts, pyjamas, nightdresses, vests, pants, knickers, cami-knickers, petticoats, bathing costumes, stockings.

4.—**Lace, lace net, lace curtains, embroidery** (other than hand embroidery).

5.—**Clothing and trimmings wholly or mainly of fur** (including furs, fur coats, slippers, and muffs).

6.—**Mattresses, bolsters, pillows, and cushions.**

7.—**Cork carpet, felt floor coverings, linoleum, floorcloth, plastic flooring, oil baiz, oilcloth, leather cloth, carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, floor mats, and matting.** (This does not include travelling rugs.)

8.—**Pottery** (including domestic pottery, garden pottery, door knobs, finger-plates, vases). Household glass and glassware (including glass mirrors, shelves, finger-plates, cooking utensils, trinket sets, birdcage ware, door knobs, scent sprays, egg-timers, cruet sets, vacuum flasks, table glass but not tumblers).

9.—**Office and other Furniture wholly or mainly of metal** (including bookcases, cash and deed boxes, bedsteads, safes, light fittings, standard lamps, cutlery, spoons and forks, razors, scissors, potato peelers, kettles, pans, pots boilers, colanders, basins, scuttles, buckets, pails, baths, soap dishes, hot-watter bottles, dustbins, sink baskets, cake tins, cinder sifters).

10.—**Trunks, bags, wallets, pouches, purses, jewel cases, and similar receptacles of leather or material resembling leather** (including handbags, suitcases, attache cases, hat boxes, satchels, camera cases, sponge bags, pipe cases, tobacco pouches, leather stud boxes, note cases).

11.—**Furniture made of willow, cane, or wicker, or material resembling these.**

12.—**Cameras, photographs enlargers, and accessories.**

13.—**Musical instruments, including gramophones, radio gramophones, pianolas, and similar instruments** (excluding wireless receiving sets and loud speakers) **sports, gymnastic, and athletic appliances, and apparatus; and toys** (not including crackers, paper hats, and caps).

14.—**Fancy goods of ivory, amber jet, coral, mother of pearl, natural shells** (including tortoise shell), **jade onyx, lapis lazuli, or similar stones; celluloid, papier mache; and also the following** (no matter of what they are made), **Beads, book ends, blotters, inkstands, photograph and picture frames, ash trays, cigarette cases, boxes, and holders; paper weights, hair combs, manicure sets, powder boxes and puffs, lipstick containers, flapjacks, fountain pens, propelling pencils umbrellas, mechanical lighters.**

15.—**Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares.**

16.—**Perfumery and toilet preparations** (other than soap and shaving soap, toothpaste and tooth powder). This includes toilet cream, lipsticks, rough, hair dyes, nail varnish, bath salts, shampoos, slimming cream, sunburn lotions, hydrogen peroxide, pumicestone, witch hazel, wave-setting lotions, hair tonics, brilliantine.

17.—**The following machinery, plant and appliances: cash registers, domestic plate washers, fans with motors not exceeding 1-10th horse-power, hair-waving and drying machines, lawn mowers, laundering machines, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, electric toasters, irons plate warmers, and kettles.**

HONGKONG FAMILIES EVACUATE



WOMEN and children evacuees streaming past the gates at the Kowloon wharf on Friday during the mass evacuation to Manila. The young lady on the extreme right was clearly worried about something when this photograph was taken.—*Ming Yuen.*

COUNCIL OFFICIAL DROVE FATAL CAR

The driver of a non-stop car which fatally injured a woman at Howick, near Preston, on the night of April 5 was disclosed at the inquest recently as Mr. Charles Smith, Lancaster Corporation transport manager, of Rossmoyne-road, Scotforth, Lancaster.

The dead woman was Mrs. Lavinia Jackson, aged 38, of Howick.

Evidence was given by Mrs. Maggie Wint, of the Mason's Arms, St. James's-street, Burnley, that she was returning in Mr. Smith's car from the races at Aintree.

Mrs. Wint said there was no special hurry, and that neither she nor Mr. Smith had any intoxicants.

The deputy-coroner, who said he had a statement by Mr. Smith that he thought he had run into a black cow, returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure" and said he had been in collision with somebody and was anxious to conceal his whereabouts on the road and whom he was with. There were no allegations, however, of such culpable driving as would amount to manslaughter.

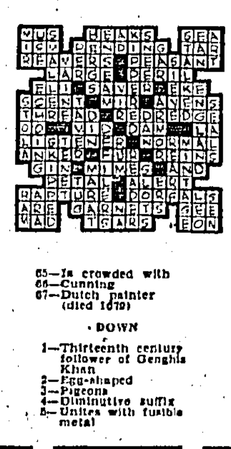
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

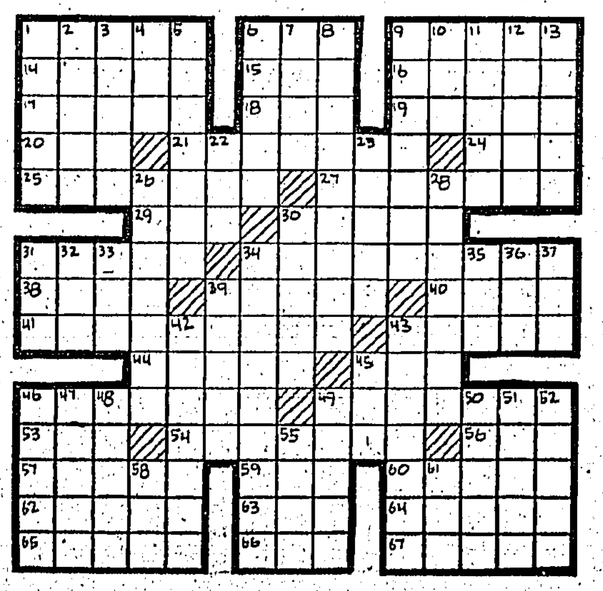
1—Manner (Latin)
8—Ruler of Persia
9—Island in Aegean Sea
14—Quarter-round
15—Sharp fastener
16—Delete
17—Customs duties
18—Social insect
19—Ladder over fence
20—Western Indian
21—Those who move swiftly
24—Edward
25—Diminishes
27—Consumes time idly
29—Exist
30—Semitransparent wool
31—Makes sound like cat
34—Reducing, as by use
38—Ancient Roman poet
39—Ball clubs
40—Surface
41—Makes plain to sight
43—Chews on
44—Small amphibians
45—Greek letter
46—Grassier
49—Adherents of old Persian religion
51—Knock
54—British cavalryman
56—Constellation: the Altar
57—Positive volitale pole
59—Form of hat
60—Fungus used medicinally
62—Lowest possible point
63—Male sheep
64—City in Oklahoma
65—Is crowded with
66—Cunning
67—Dutch painter (died 1679)

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

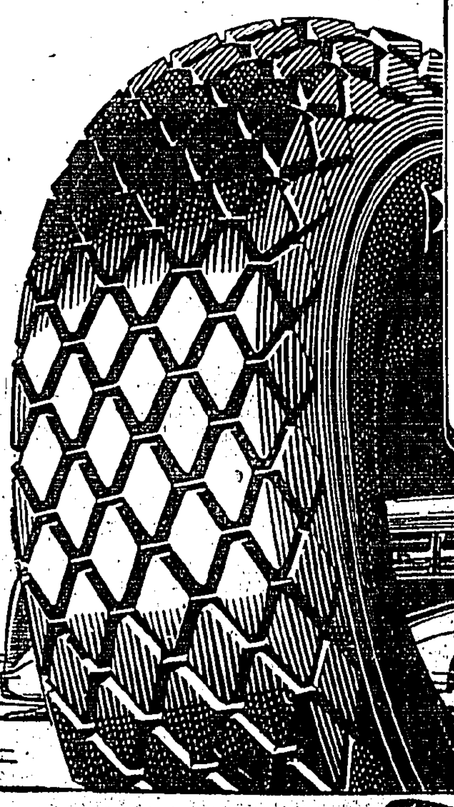


DOWN

1—Thirteenth century follower of Genghis Khan
2—Egg-shaped
3—Pigeons
4—Diminutive suffix
5—Unites with fusible metal
6—Engages in boxing
7—Suggests indirectly
8—Deer-like animals
9—Attached by its base
10—Bill
11—New England state
12—Canadian educator, physician and author (died 1919)
13—Embryonic phenomena
22—One (Scottish)
23—Renders muddy, by stirring
26—Small fish
28—Nervous affection, as lockjaw
30—Breathing holes
31—Type of dog (col.)
32—Succulent fruit
33—Run (Scottish)
34—Turns in various directions
35—Man's name
36—Novel
37—Fuel used for cooking
39—More lately discovered
42—Auto mudguards
43—Common gems
45—Philippine peasant
46—Admit as true
47—Frogs
48—Type of lyric poem
49—Bright flower
50—Bird of prey
51—Appearing gnawed
52—The devil
55—Frenchman
58—Decrease illumination of
61—Wheel track



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SHE WAS READY FOR MANILA'S TROPICAL SUNSHINE



EXCELLENT story-telling picture taken during Friday's evacuation of women and children. One mother boards the bus after registering at the K.C.C., carrying a fadeless pram canopy in readiness for Manila's tropical sunshine. The unfailing cheerfulness of the evacuees was a feature of a distressing in terlude.—*Ming Yuen.*

HORSES SAVE MAN'S LIFE

MR. FREDERICK FORD, 64-year-old Suffolk magistrate and farmer, owes his life to two of his old farm horses.

Mr. Ford was lying seriously ill at his home at Copdock, near Ipswich.

The horses had carried him home, unattended, after he collapsed on the back of one of them in his fields.

Along Main Road

Villagers saw the procession.

In front walked Spot, while behind came Blossom, carrying her master on her back.

The horses brought him across fields, through the village street, along the main London road with its three lines of traffic, and then, crossing the road down the lane to Mr. Ford's farmhouse, by the centuries-old parish church.

Mr. Ford was unable to move and delirious when he arrived there.

"My husband had a terrible heart attack," Mrs. Ford told the "Daily Herald."

Off To Stable

"The two old mares, which we have had for a number of years, walked on into their stable after my husband had been lifted from Blossom's back. There they waited patiently to be unharnessed.

"There is no doubt that my husband owes his life to them."

A villager said "I saw Mr. Ford slumped on the back of one of his chestnuts with the other leading the way, I wondered what was wrong when he did not speak, but I never guessed that he was so ill."

Mr. Ford is a justice of the Samford (Ipswich) Bench, and a member of the local education authority.

He can remember nothing of his collapse and has no recollection of how he reached home.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT

Tokyo, July 9.

Captain Prince Asaakira Kuni was to-day appointed Captain of the coastal defence ship Yakumo.—*Domei.*

King Leopold's Evil Genius Was A Pro-Nazi Hanger-On

FRESH evidence that King Leopold's capitulation was from the first a "put-up job" has been given me by a man who was on the spot at that time.

His name, for obvious reasons, cannot be given, but he was in a peculiarly good position to know what was going on in Belgium during the early days of the invasion.

In addition, he has known King Leopold himself well over a number of years, and he stresses the change of character that has taken place in him, writes a correspondent.

As a youth Leopold was studious, hard-working, zealous; but since the tragic death of his wife he has been a man living in moroseness, sometimes on the edge of tears, with extreme vacillation of character.

Sinister

His evil genius, this man confirms, was General Van Overstraeten, whom he sent to see Mussolini before the capitulation.

"As a young soldier," I was told, "Van Overstraeten was a hanger on at the Court.

"He was a great man for social life; a clever man, but sinister, and most unpleasant.

"He was pro-German. There is little doubt that he was the devil in the box—and I think that—if you follow the future career of General Van Overstraeten and his wife in a Belgium under German rule, you will find that they have plenty of money and power."

As further light on Belgium before the invasion, my informant pointed out that the Germans had 430 diplomatic passports for cars in Brussels alone. The British probably had about a dozen.

Most of the Germans who held these passports were camouflaged officers of high rank.

Curious Attitude

When, in response to Leopold's appeal, British and French troops moved into Belgium, the people in the streets greeted them fervently and strewed their way with flowers.

Far different, says my informant, was the welcome given to the British and French staffs by Leopold and the men about him.

"Let us just say that Belgian headquarters did not seem very pleased to see them. The King's attitude, in particular, was very curious and defeatist from the start.

He kept on saying that the position was terrible and there was nothing that could be done to remedy it."

When the invasion began two most important bridges over the Meuse were not blown up, as is well known. That in itself points to treachery.

Threw Down Arms

The 1st Belgian Corps had fairly heavy losses, no air support, no tank support, no equipment equal to modern warfare. It had every reasonable justification to retire.

But from the first day, continued my informant, there were large numbers of unarmed Belgian soldiers mingled with the streams of refugees. They had thrown their arms away.

Moreover, faced as the Belgians were with such German superiority they carried out a retreat which, in the opinion of my informant, would have been militarily impossible without the tacit consent of the Germans themselves.

"Put-Up Job"

"I have reason for thinking," he said, "that the whole thing was a put-up job, in which General Van Overstraeten was the leader, assisted by some, but not all, of the Belgian Staff."

"Incidentally, some of those men had served with Allied Forces in the last war, and wear British decorations—which, I hope, will quickly be removed from them."

Van Overstraeten and his helpers, he maintains, worked on the vacillating character of Leopold until he capitulated.

They were given the opportunity to do so by the German break through in France, which compelled the French forces in Belgium to retire.

This they made their pretext for saying that all was lost, and the French were deserting the Belgians.

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Nazi Monroe Doctrine

Rome, July 9.

Informed circles to-day envisaged a Monroe Doctrine for Europe directed by the Axis following a statement by the official spokesman that the talks of Count Ciano in Berlin were concerned with military and political problems resulting from the war.

"The Axis has shown itself not only a military but a political instrument," they declared, "After the forthcoming final victory the Axis feels that it has a responsibility of a European character."—*United Press.*

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Daladier, Reynaud Facing Threat of Death

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ZURICH, July 9 (UP).—France's democratic Parliament to-day voted itself out of existence in favour of a totalitarian dictatorship, with Marshal Petain as Fuehrer.

Petain's first act may be to institute a purge, involving criminal charges against M. Daladier and M. Reynaud, both of whom are in custody.

Both Chambers rushed through the rubber-stamp legislation dissolving Parliament.

The new dictatorship is closely patterned on Mussolini's Fascist regime in Italy.

Laval Prominent

M. Laval figures prominently in the new dictatorship.

He issued a warning to-day saying that any wavering by the French people would mean forfeiting the "honourable peace" with Germany.

Only three Deputies and one Senator voted against the dictatorship. Their fate is unknown.

German reports from Vichy, the French capital, state that Laval is heading the group which is insisting on the punishment of M. Daladier, M. Reynaud and General Gamelin "for the declaration and continuation of the war."

Mere Formality

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The French Chamber of Deputies approved Marshal Petain's new Fascist Constitution to-day by 395 votes to three, showing that the whole business was just a mere formality.

The Bill will go to the Senate to-morrow and will be presented to the two Houses together, sitting as a National Assembly. The same easy passage is expected.

Under the new Constitution, dictatorial terms will be given Marshal Petain.

To-day's meeting was important as by it the Chamber of Deputies signed away its own life. The opposition of only three shows that dictatorship is already at work.

The meeting marked the end of long centuries of the freedom of France.

Senate Approves

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Following the action of the Chamber, the French Senate adopted by 225 votes to one the resolution proposing the revision of the Constitution, states a

Turn to Page 2, Fourth Column

JAPANESE CLAIM 'UNFRIENDLY ACT' BY BRITISH SHIP

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, July 9 (UP).—Quickly following the seizure of the B. & S. steamer Hsengking by Japanese Marines, the Japanese naval authorities last night lodged a protest with the British naval authorities in Shanghai.

The Japanese claimed that the Hsengking carried 627 cases of ammunition within the Woosung military zone where, they claimed, ships are not permitted to transport munitions for belligerents.

Japanese naval officials told Japanese newspapers that the Hsengking was ordered to halt by a Japanese patrol vessel, which subsequently fired a blank shell.

The Hsengking proceeded to the Hongkew wharf, where she was boarded by the Japanese.

"The Hsengking's failure to halt and submit to search is an unfriendly act," Japanese naval authorities subsequently said.

**An earlier report from Shanghai stated that the Hsengking was conveying ammunition from Tientsin to the British garrison in Shanghai.*

Anti-British Movement

SHANGHAI, July 10 (Reuter).—An anti-British movement is becoming active in the International Settlement and in the French Concession.

An organisation describing itself as "Eradicate the British League" has issued circulars addressed to British troops, "telling" them to withdraw from Chinese territory at the earliest possible moment.

The circular adds that hesitation "may compel us to resort to force to effect your expulsion."

Manifested Cargo

SHANGHAI, July 9 (Reuter).—The British steamer, Hsengking, with ammunition from the French Concession at Tientsin for the French Concession in Shanghai, is detained at Woosung by the Japanese.

The Japanese announce that they are filing a very strong protest, claiming that the action contradicts the spirit of the Japanese representations concerning the withdrawal of belligerents' armed forces from occupied areas.

However, the owners say that the matter is in order as the ammunitions appeared in the manifest and the ship cleared the Japanese authorities at Tientsin.



THE DUKE OF WINDSOR

Duke Of Windsor Becomes Colonial Governor

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—For the first time in the history of the British Empire a member of the Royal Family is to become the Governor of a Colony.

The Colonial Office announced to-day that His Majesty the King had been pleased to appoint his brother, His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas in British West Indies.

The present Governor is the Hon. Sir Charles Farquharson Dundas.

The Bahamas lie in close proximity to the coast of Florida in the United States, and the group consists of about twenty inhabited islands and an immense number of islets, comprising an area of about 4,375 square miles. The capital is Nassau, a famous resort for American tourists.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of nine members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

RELATIONS WITH FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Chinese Report Of Battle Not True

The report in the Chungking "Hsin Shu Pao" to the effect that British and French warships clashed at Kwangchowwan on Sunday is believed to be without foundation.

An official denial is expected to be issued later to-day.

Relations between the British and French naval authorities in the Far East are believed to be completely harmonious.

Although no direct or official information is available it is believed, on the basis of reports from travellers, that the French Indo-China authorities have decided to work in conjunction with Britain in the prosecution of the war.

It will be recalled that the Petain Government recently recalled the military governor of Indo China and replaced him with Vice-Admiral Decoux, Commander-in-Chief of the French Squadron. Whether Vice-Admiral Decoux has assumed his new post is not known.

Shipping and air lines are now functioning normally between Hongkong and French Indo China ports. Air France service between Hongkong, Indo China and Iran has resumed, and Imperial Airways have resumed between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Indo China.

These facts would seem to indicate that the situation is entirely normal.

Mobilising Resources

India To Make Full War Effort

SIMLA, July 9 (Reuter).—Steps are taken to mobilise India's resources for an unparalleled military effort, declared the Senior Staff Officer of the Indian Army, broadcasting to-day on India's war efforts.

Previous planning, he added, in the production of Ordnance and supplementary supply had been brought to such a high level, that almost from the outset of the war India had provided not only the existing military forces with ample quantities of ammunition, light armament and equipment, but had also supplied enormous amounts of these items to Allied forces overseas.

Personnel Increase

Furthermore, a beginning was made in the production of numerous military requirements not previously manufactured in India, including armoured plating.

The personnel of the Royal Indian Navy had been increased by nearly 200 per cent. Training establishments continued to expand rapidly.

Regarding the Indian Army, although thousands had been sent overseas, the adequately equipped strength was now greater than at the outbreak of war apart from the recently-announced expansion, involving initial increases of 100,000 men and a 20-fold increase in the number of Indian officers compared with pre-war conditions.

Board Of Trade Imposes Ban

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The Board of Trade has prohibited all exports to Algeria, Tunisia and the French zone in Morocco.

The order is being enforced immediately.

NAVAL BATTLE REPORTED

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

GOTHENBURG, July 9 (UP).—Heavy gunfire has been heard throughout to-day from the direction of the Skager Rak.

It is believed that an important naval engagement is in progress between British and German units.

A British plane was sighted over the Gothenburg archipelago.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Aid For Children

NEW YORK, July 9 (Reuter).—Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, has accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of the International Children's Refugee Committee which was formed in New York to-day to raise $5,000,000 to provide homes for refugee children.

R.A.F. BOMB, SET ON FIRE NAZI WARSHIPS

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Further details of the daylight raids on German naval bases and dockyards by the R.A.F. bomber command early this morning show that two enemy warships, believed to be destroyers or light cruisers, were bombed and set on fire. The ships, which are in two groups of four, were seen at anchor at east Wilhelmshaven and though they were partially concealed by mist and protected by land and sea batteries the British aircraft succeeded in their attack.

At Kiel dock, sheds and slipways were damaged as well as a crane and jetty. One stick of bombs straddled the docks and started a fire which one pilot could still see after he had been on his homeward course for ten minutes.

An enemy supply ship was attacked near Aalborg in Denmark and was believed to have been hit by a salvo of heavy bombs, some of which also burst on the wharves in the harbour.

In the afternoon a series of raids caused considerable damage among the tightly packed barges seen on a canal some miles from Zwolle, at least four being directly hit after a low level attack, and two of them burst into flames.

Other barges were hit near Amsterdam, and at other points on Dutch canals groups of barges were bombed and wharves adjoining the basins were struck by high explosive.

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The International Tea Committee has reduced the quota by five per centum to 90 per centum for the current control year ending March 31, 1941.

LETTERS TO EVACUEES

The Post Office has not yet arranged any standard address through which letters can be sent to evacuees in Manila.

"I do not know whether it is intended by the Government to arrange such a standard address later," said the Postmaster General (Mr. Forrest) to-day, "But I think the address I suggested the other day will be found adequate."

"This address was:" Mrs.——, British evacuee c/o General Post Office, Manila."

MEN WHO LED TO DOWNFALL OF FRANCE



FIFTH COLUMN traitors were primarily responsible for the downfall of France. They quickly found response from many French leaders who have secretly nurtured the hope of seizing power and turning one of the world's leading democracies into a Totalitarian state. The photograph above shows a group of Fifth Columnists being rounded up by French soldiers.

MACAO'S LOSS: Ggovernor DIES THIS MORNING

The Colony, and the Portuguese community in particular, will learn with regret of the death, which occurred this morning, of His Excellency Dr. Artur de Sousa Tamagnini Barbosa, Governor of Macao.



Dr. Artur Tamagnini Barbosa

Dr. Barbosa, who had been unwell for some months, passed away at 7.25 a.m. Arrangements had been made for him to catch the next Clipper from Macao, via Hongkong and the United States, for Portugal, his physicians having decided that a difficult operation should be performed at an early date.

Commanding Figure

At the time of his death, Dr. Barbosa was serving his third term as Governor of Macao. As the result of his long association with the Portuguese colony, he had become a commanding figure in Portuguese affairs in the Far East. To him also much credit is due for the fostering of the happy relations between Macao and Hongkong.

Dr. Barbosa had a long association with Hongkong. It was in 1918 that he passed through the Colony on his way to take up the post of Governor of Macao for the first time. A change of Government in Lisbon, early in 1919, unfortunately led to his recall. In that short tenue he had shown undeniable gifts as an administrator, and he returned later to fulfil his excellent promise.

Success Achieved

When he reached Macao again in 1926, it was to find an improverished colony, with a depleted exchequer, and anti-foreign feeling among the Chinese population. By his tact and frankness, he soon succeeded in gaining goodwill, including that of the authorities of the districts adjacent to Macao and of the Canton provincial government. A fast friendship between himself and many leading Chinese officials was the result. The kindness which he showed to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the latter's second exile in 1918 was remembered.

During his term as Governor from 1926 to 1930, Dr. Barbosa visited Hongkong on several occasions and was always cordially received. Hongkong rejoiced when the Carmona Government at Lisbon chose him to carry out its programme for Macao in 1937.

Before his third appointment as Governor of Macao, Dr. Barbosa was made Director General in the Ministry for the Colonies in Lisbon, one of the highest appointments in the Portuguese Civil Service.

Son Of Administrator

Dr. Barbosa was the son of a man who held high office in Portuguese colonies. His father, Senior Artur Tamagnini de Abreu Barbosa, for more than 30 years held high posts in the Government of Macao and later was in charge of Portuguese affairs in China, Japan and Siam. Dr. Barbosa spent his childhood in Macao but finished his education in Portugal.

Turn to Page 2, Fourth Column

GALLANT PILOTS

New Awards Made To R.A.F. Heroes

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—An R.A.F. award list of 73 includes one recipient of the Distinguished Service Order, since reported killed in action, 26 Distinguished Flying Crosses of which one is since dead and one reported missing, and 21 Distinguished Flying Medals of which one has since been reported missing.

Flew At 500 Feet

One officer decorated succeeded in making a detailed reconnaissance of an objective from 500 feet, enabling him subsequently to bomb the most vital part of the target accurately and with devastating results.

Another officer led the first leaflet raid over Germany at the beginning of the war and since has been a splendid example of courage and determination.

A sergeant is decorated for locating and bombing a railway siding and trucks with 12 250-pound bombs from 600 feet. From the violent explosion that followed it was evident that the ammunition train was destroyed.

LATEST

MEDITERRANEAN ACTION

LONDON, July 9 (UP).—An Admiralty communique states that British naval forces in the Mediterranean engaged enemy naval units east of Malta to-day.

A British capital ship scored a direct hit on an enemy battleship after which the enemy escaped behind a smoke-screen.

See Back Page For Further Late News

ALIENS IN MALAYA

Questions For The House Of Lords

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—In the House of Lords to-morrow, Lord Marchwood, formerly Sir George Penny, will ask the Government whether they will follow the action of the Straits Government with regard to enemy aliens.

Government's Decision

Lord Marchwood said that the Straits Government, while realising that distress and inconvenience may possibly be caused to a certain number of innocent persons, have decided to intern all enemy aliens as they are not prepared to take any unnecessary risk in the present state of world affairs.

Lord Marchwood will also ask whether, if for any reason the British Government consider it undesirable to intern them in Britain, they will take steps as soon as possible to arrest and ship them to wherever they will constitute the least danger to the State.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words $2.50

for 3 days prepaid

WANTED TO BUY.

WE PAY HIGH PRICES for all gold and silver articles, diamonds, jade and jewels. Apply China Gold Refining Co. Room 6, Pedder Building, 2nd floor.

FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price $1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph Tenth Annual Amateur Photographic Competition

June — September, 1940.

Two Silver Trophies Awarded by ILFORD LTD.

For the best and second-best entries.

Four Silver Trophies Awarded by EASTMAN KODAK CO.

First Prizes in each of the four Sections.

$250 CASH PRIZES $250

SECTION ONE

General Pictorial: Land and Seascapes: Architecture: Street Scenes, etc.

1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30. 3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

SECTION TWO

Portraits: Informal Close-ups: Human Studies.

1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30. 3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

SECTION THREE

Still Life and Table Top Studies.

1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30. 3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

SECTION FOUR

(Craftsmen's Section)

The whole of the work entailed in the production of every entry must have been done by the competitors who will be required to make a declaration to this effect. Each entry must have pasted on the back a special entry form obtainable on application from The Hongkong Telegraph or from the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Photographic Society. Subjects at the discretion of competitors.

1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30. 3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.

2.—No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.

3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.

4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible

6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.

7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.

8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.

9.—No picture to entered in more than one Section.

10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of one of the following sizes:—10×12, 16×20.

11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.

12.—Members of the Staffs of the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *South China Morning Post* are not permitted to compete.

13.—The decision of the Judges shall be final.

14.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

ENTRY FORM

NAME .....

SECTION .....

ADDRESS .....

Please use block letters and paste this on back of each Entry in sections 1, 2 and 3.

METROPOLE HOTEL
CENTRAL - CLEAN
COMFORTABLE - FIREPROOF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall.

The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.

The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd. Floor.

The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

BAG SNATCHING EPIDEMIC

Several women had their handbags snatched while walking in the streets of the Colony yesterday.

Mrs. Raymond Loe, of 109 Robinson Road, was walking in Castle Road at 2.15 p.m. when a Chinese snatched her handbag containing $104 and ran off.

A widow, Ng Lin, of 64 Robinson Road, was robbed of her handbag containing $300 when in Pelho Street, Shamshuipo, about 4.10 p.m.

Mrs. Chung Hok-hang, of Chiu Wai Terrace, was in Western Street about 9.45 a.m. when a man snatched her wrist watch, valued at $50.

RICE LOST AS BOAT SINKS

A cargo of 740 sacks of rice was lost when a lighter, which was unloading alongside the sea-wall at West Point, sank on Saturday afternoon. The vessel was salvaged yesterday.

Rumania Guards Its Oil Wells

BUCHAREST, July 9 (Reuter).—The Rumanian Cabinet at a special meeting to-night approved of the decree prohibiting the sale of shares in Rumanian Oil Companies, except to Rumanian citizens.

This was interpreted as a move to prevent the transfer of such shares abroad.

There have been insistent rumours in Bucharest that British interests have been endeavouring to dispose of their share in Russia.

Princes' Splendid War Gifts

SIMLA, July 9 (Reuter).—The Nizam of Hyderabad has contributed a further £50,000 for Imperial Defence.

The Maharajah of Travancore has contributed a similar sum to the Viceroy's Fund for the purchase of a mine-sweeping trawler for the Indian Navy.

Mittelhauser Won't Serve Petain

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—General Eugene Mittelhauser, the French Commander-in-Chief in Syria, is relinquishing his command.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

H.K. Banks $.....1,110 b.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.) £..04 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.) £..05 n.
Chartered £.....5⅛ n.
Mercantile, A. & B. £.....28⅛ n.
Mercantile, C. £.....11¼ n.
East Asia $.....73 n.

INSURANCES

Canton $.....218 n.
Union $.....320 sa.
China Underwriters $....50 cts. n.
H.K. Fire $.....160 n.

SHIPPING

Douglases $.....120 n.
Steamboats $.....11 n.
Indo-Chinas P. $ x.d. .....100 n.
Indo-Chinas D.$.....80 n.
Shell (Bearers) s/-.....33/9 n.
Waterboats $ x.d.....6.00 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Wharves $.....95 n.
Docks (old) $.....15¾ n.
Docks (new) $.....15¼ n.
Providents $.....3.35 bc.
Sh. Docks Sh. $.....23 n.

MINING

Kaitan s/-.....15/6 n.
Raubs $.....9.55 n.
H.K. Mines.....5 cts. n.

LANDS

Hotels .....3¼ n.
Lands $.....29½ b.
Lands 4% Debentures .....100 n.
Shai Lands Sh. $.....9.70 n.
Humphreys $.....8 n.
H.K. Realties $.....3½ n.
Chinese Estates $.....104½ n.

UTILITIES

Trams $.....14.30 sa.
Peak Trams (old) $.....7.40 n.
Peak Trams (new) $.....3.70 n
Star Ferries $.....60 n.
Y. Ferries $.....22 n.
China Lights (old) $.....5.90 b.
China Lights (new) $.....3.05 n.
H.K. Electrics (old) $.....36 n.
H.K. Electrics (new) $.....35 n.
Macao Electrics (old) $.....17 n.
Macao Electrics (new) $.....16 n.
Sandakan Lights $.....11¼ n.
Telephones (old).....19 b.
Telephones (new) $.....7.00 n.

INDUSTRIALS

Cald: Mncg. (Ord.), Sh. $..14.90 n.
Cald: Mncg. (Pref.), Sh. $...12 n.
Canton Ices $.....1 n.
Cements $.....13.20 n.
H.K. Ropes $.....4¾ n.

STORES, &c.

Dairy Farms $.....17 sa.
Watsons $.....7½ b.
Lane Crawfords $.....7.45 n.
Sinceres $.....2.60 n.
Wing On (H.K.) $.....39 n.
Powell Ltd. $.....1 n.

COTTON MILLS

Ewo Sh: $.....29¼ n.
Shai Cotton Sh. $.....210 n.

MISC.

H.K. Govt. 4% Loan .....102 n.
H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan (x. int.)95 n.
H.K. Govt. (1940) .....95 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 G$Bds. 43% n.
H. K. Entertainments $....0.60 n.
Constructions (old) $.....1¾ n.
Constructions (new) $.....1 n.
Vibro Piling $.....8 n.
Marsmans Inv. (Lon.) s/- ..8/9 n.
Marsmans Inv. (H.K.) s/- ..4/- n.

ROAD COLLAPSES BENEATH BUS

An unusual accident occurred in Bonham Road near the Nethersole Hospital yesterday evening, in which a bus driven by Lee Sum-hon, was involved.

Part of the road collapsed under the front left wheel of the bus, which fell into a hole four feet deep. The front left spring of the vehicle was broken.

There were no casualties.

YOUR BOMBERS

The South China Morning Post, Ltd., is receiving subscriptions to

THE FUND TO ASSIST BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT.

The whole of the money subscribed is being handed to The Government of Hongkong for transmission to

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

For the Purchase of Aeroplanes or such other Armaments as the British Government may decide.

Donations will be received by The South China Morning Post. Cheques should be made payable to **"War Fund—South China Morning Post Limited."**

All donations will be acknowledged in the columns of The S. C. M. Post & The Hongkong Telegraph.

MACAO'S LOSS: GOVERNOR DIES

FROM PAGE ONE

being a student at the University of Coimbra.

At the age of 59, Dr. Barbosa was reckoned to have many more years before him in Portuguese colonial administration, but in the last few months his health failed him. He suffered from *arterior-sclerosis*, complications setting in lately.

He was twice a widower and is survived by a married daughter and five sons. One of his sons, Master Antonio Tamagnini Barbosa, was with him at the time of his death this morning.

The sympathy of the Hongkong public will be extended to his children in their great bereavement.

Consul's Statement

No official news had yet been received by the acting Portuguese Consul General, Mr. F. P. de V. Soares, when informed of the death of Dr. Artur Tamagnini Barbosa, Governor of Macao, by a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* this morning.

Mr. Soares said he had no comment to make except that the Portuguese community in Hongkong would deeply regret his death. "I expect the Portuguese community here will be sending a telegram to Macao expressing their sympathy when the news becomes," known the Consul added.

Church's Sorrow

The Roman Catholic churches in Hongkong have as yet made no arrangements for the holding of Requiem masses for the late Dr. Barbosa.

Rev. Fr. J. M. Spada, of the Catholic Cathedral, expressed his deep regret at hearing the news of Dr. Barbosa's death.

Arrangements regarding Requiem masses will be announced later.

O.A.G.'s Telegram

The following telegram was despatched this morning from the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith to the British Consul in Macao:

"Please convey to the Government of Macao the deep sense of grief which this Colony feels in the death of Dr. Barbosa.

"To me personally the loss of a friend of many years' standing is a very real sorrow.

"I shall be glad if you will personally represent me at funeral and furnish a wreath in my name.—Smith, Acting Governor."

DALADIER AND REYNAUD

FROM PAGE ONE

Berne dispatch to the official German news agency.

Fate Of Prisoners

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—While all French prisoners held by the Axis Powers will remain in captivity, all persons of whatever nationality who recently were arrested in France for acts favourable to Germany will be released.

The French Armistice delegation has accepted this order.

NO FAMINE IN FRANCE

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The French Minister of Food and Agriculture announced to-day that reserves of corn, meat and wine are sufficient so that there need be no fear of famine in France.

Restrictions on imported products, however, will be made still more severe.

CLIPPER AGAIN DELAYED

The local office of Pan American Airways announce a further delay in the arrival of the China Clipper, which is now expected to arrive here on Friday, and leave on her return trip to Manila and America on Saturday. The Philippine Clipper is expected on Saturday, and leaves on Sunday.

FRENCH PUPPETS START THEIR ACT

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—According to the German official news agency, the French Parliamentary session was opened by M. Herriot, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Paul Reynaud, the former premier, was present with his head bandaged as the result of his recent motor accident.

HSENGKING SEIZED

Japanese Hold B. And S. Ship In Shanghai

Shanghai, July 9.

The Japanese navy seized the China Navigation Company's steamer Hsengking on its arrival to-day from Tientsin, from where it had brought munitions for the Shanghai garrison.

British naval authorities said they were investigating the seizure and denied the reports that the Japanese flagship Idzumo, which made the capture, had machine-gunned the vessel.—*United Press.*

HELENA MAY LIBRARY

It is announced that the Helena May Library will be open as follows: Mornings, Monday to Friday, 9.30 to 12.30, Saturday 9 to 1 p.m.

Afternoons, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 3 to 5.45; Tuesday and Friday, 2.30 to 4.30.

The Committee hopes that husbands of members who have been evacuated will continue to use the library.

BRITAIN SPENDS £7,500,000 A DAY ON WAR

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a vote of credit of £1,000,000,000 for war expenditure.

It will be recalled that on March 13 the House approved a credit of £700,000,000. Over £575,000,000 of this sum is already expended.

For the last four weeks, the average rate of expenditure directly on the war equalled over £7,500,000 a day, of which £6,500,000 was spent on the Navy, Army, Air Force, Ministry of Supply and aircraft production.

The remainder was spent on other war service like shipping, food, home security, etc.

More Taxation Hint

These figures, Sir Kingsley declared, are further proof of our fixed determination to achieve victory.

The gap between revenue and expenditure is widening. Further contribution from taxation towards the cost of the war must be the highest possible and must soon be made. It is imperative that we should keep before us the necessity of sound financial effort and be ready to make the necessary heavy financial sacrifice.

The House unanimously agreed to the £1,000,000,000 credit and went into a secret session on economic warfare.

THE WAR FUND

TOTAL STEADILY MOUNTS

Totals of $1,237,024.39 and £2,628.-15.0d. were reached by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd., yesterday afternoon, including a little over $100 contributed from the Gloucester Hotel, being the month's takings from the electrical gramophone in the ground floor lounge. Latest subscriptions received are as follow:

Anonymous	20.
Anonymous E. K.	5.
Mrs. Muriel Willcocks	100.
Anonymous	100.
Anonymous	50.
Mr. Li Jowson	200.
Mr. Au Kwok-leung	20.
Rizal Birthday Fund (1st. instalment)	100.

WAR FUND SUPPORT

At the monthly meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the Secretary, Mr. H. Y. Tso, announced that a joint statement was recently published in the Chinese newspapers by the Tung Wah Hospital and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, asking all Chinese in Hongkong to contribute generously towards the British war funds.

Mr. Tso mentioned that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce had sent $1,000 to the *South China Morning Post* War Fund.

New Manoeuvre By Axis Powers?

BUDAPEST, July 9 (Reuter).—It is understood that Count Teleki and Count Csaky will attend the meeting of the Reichstag on Thursday.

It is reported that Count Ciano will also be present.

House Collapses In Rain Storm

When a small house collapsed in Pingshan village, New Territories, on Monday, during a heavy rain storm, its owner, To Keung, was buried under a gable wall, but was dug out by the Police. He suffered no apparent injury, but has been admitted into Queen Mary Hospital for observation.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2⅞
Demand London	1/2⅞
T.T. Shanghai	365
T.T. Singapore	52¾
T.T. Japan	98
T.T. India	82½
T.T. U.S.A.	23⅛
T.T. Manila	46¼
T.T. Bathvia	43⅛
T.T. Bangkok	140½
T.T. Saigon	108
T.T. France	Nom.
T.T. Switzerland	100
T.T. Australia	1/6½

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3⅜
4 m/s D/P London	1/3½
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	24⅝
4 m/s France	Nom.
30 d/s India	84½
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02½
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.77¾

British Aid For China

London Committee Starts New Fund

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The Dean of Canterbury, speaking at the China Campaign Committee dinner in London, declared that Britain should give assistance to China even now.

"It would be for our own safety as well as for moral good to help the Chinese who are engaged in a struggle kindred to our own.

"England should not give an inch to Japan in appeasement."

Russia's Assistance

The dinner was attended by the Chinese and Russian Ambassadors, and Dr. Quo Tai-chi, expressing gratification at the presence of M. Ivan Maisky, said it was something more symbolical than he might be ready to admit.

Acknowledging "the great contribution Russia has made for the continuance of China's struggle," Dr. Quo said: "She has given us great material assistance without any political conditions whatever."

Within five minutes of the appeal by the Dean of Canterbury for money for the China Campaign, £36 was contributed.

U.S. Fleet Stays At Hawaii

NEW YORK, July 9 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt stated at a Press conference to-day that there was at present no plan to move the United States Fleet from Hawaii to the Atlantic.

The President made this statement following a conference with Admiral Richardson, Commander of the Fleet, who made an unheralded flight from Hawaii to Washington.

TO-MORROW AT THE KING'S



POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

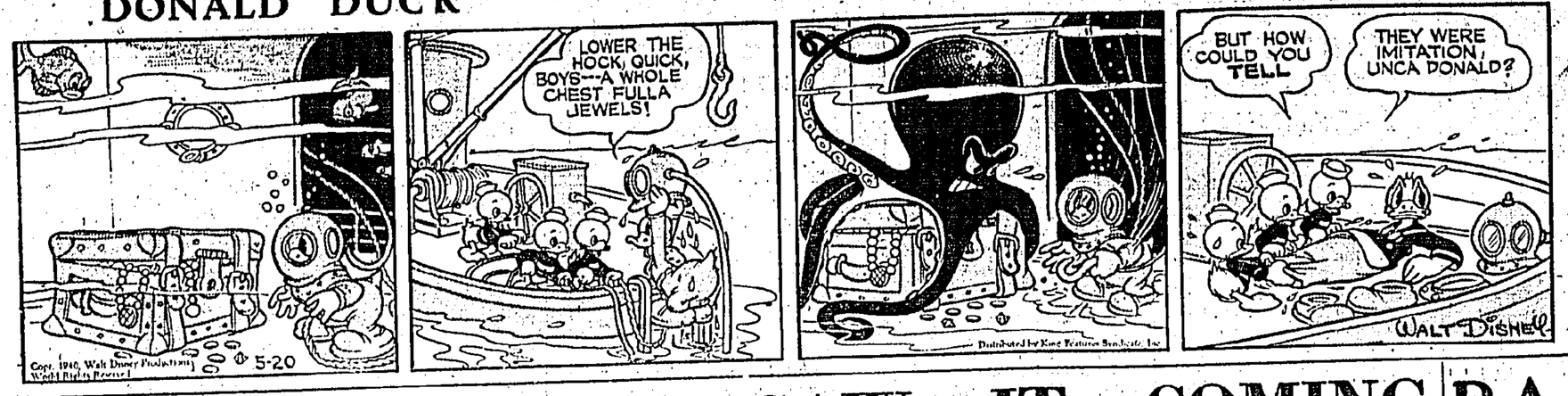
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Service" ..... **July 10.**
Air Mail by "Air France Airways Service". ..... **July 10.**
Canton ..... July 10.
Haiphong ..... July 10.
Manila ..... July 10.
Shanghai ..... July 10.
Sandakan ..... July 10.
Shanghai ..... July 10.
Shanghai and Amoy ..... July 10.
Straits ..... July 10.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service."—San Francisco date, 25th June. ..... **July 11.**
Canton ..... July 11.
Japan and Shanghai ..... July 11.
Manila ..... July 11.
Manila ..... July 11.
Saigon ..... July 11.
Shanghai ..... July 11.
Shanghai ..... July 11.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 2nd July. ..... **July 12.**
Japan. ..... July 12.
Japan and Shanghai ..... July 12.
Shanghai ..... July 12.
Bangkok ..... July 13.
Canton ..... July 13.
Shanghai. ..... July 13.
Shanghai. ..... July 13.
Japan and Shanghai ..... July 13.
Haiphong ..... July 15.
Manila ..... July 15.
Japan and Manila ..... July 15.
Shanghai ..... July 16.
Japan and Shanghai ..... July 16.
Canton ..... July 17.
Java and Manila ..... July 17.

OUTWARD MAILS
Wednesday, July 10

Saigon, Sandakan, Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul and Tulagi.
12.30 p.m.
Haiphong ..... 3 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, and United Kingdom
K.P.O.
Reg. ..... 2.45 p.m.
Ord. ..... 3.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. ..... 2.45 p.m.
Ord. ..... 3.30 p.m.
Manila ..... 4.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Indo China and Iran by the "Air France Airways."
Kowloon P. O.
Reg., ... July 10, 5.00 p.m.
Ord., ... July 10, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg., ... July 10, 5.00 p.m.
Ord., ... July 10, 7.00 p.m.
Straits ..... 7.00 p.m.
Thursday, July 11
Shanghai ..... 12.30 p.m.
Swatow ..... 1 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Central and South America and United-Kingdom via San Francisco
K.P.O.
Parcels ..... July 11, 4 p.m.
Reg. ..... July 11, 5 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 11, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Parcels ..... July 11, 4 p.m.
Reg. ..... July 11, 5 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 11, 6.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U. S. A., and Europe via "Pan American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services."
K.P.O.
Reg. ..... July 11, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 11, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. ..... July 11, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 11, 7.00 p.m.
Amoy ..... 7 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and United-Kingdom via Vancouver B.C., (Parcels for Canada only).
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Par. ..... July 11, 5 p.m.
Reg. ..... July 12, 9.15 a.m.
Ord. ..... July 12, 10 a.m.
Friday, July 12
Amoy ..... 8 a.m.
Fort Bayard and Hoihow ..12.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, and United Kingdom.
K.P.O.
Reg. ..... July 12, 2.45 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 12, 3.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. ..... July 12, 2.45 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 12, 3.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, and United Kingdom.
K.P.O.
Parcels ..... July 12, 3 p.m.
Reg. ..... July 12, 5 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 12, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Parcels ..... July 12, 3 p.m.
Reg. ..... July 12, 5 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 12, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U.S.A., and Europe via "Pan-American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services."
K.P.O.
Reg., ... July 12, 5.00 p.m.
Ord., ... July 12, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg., ... July 12, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 12, 7.00 p.m.
Saturday, July 13
Shanghai and Parcels only for Tientsin ..... 9 a.m.
Shanghai and Parcels only for Tientsin ..... 12.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Service" to Durban and thence by Sea Service to United-Kingdom.
G.P.O. & K.P.O.
Reg. ..... July 13, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. ..... July 13, 5.30 p.m.
Haiphong ..... 5.30 p.m.
Straits ..... 5.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa and United Kingdom.
G. P. O. and K. P. O.
Parcels, ... July 13, 5 p.m.
Reg., ... July 13, 5 p.m.
Ord., ... July 16, 6.30 a.m.
Sunday, July 14
Canton ..... 7.15 a.m.
Amoy and Shanghai ..... 9 a.m.
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THE MAN WHO SAW IT COMING

Churchill Forecast Blitzkrieg 3 years before it happened

Why Hitler is afraid of him

By THE EDITOR of the "Sunday Chronicle"

THE ROAR OF A PASSING AEROPLANE REACHED OUR EARS IN THE DINING ROOM OF MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S HOUSE AT WESTERHAM, KENT.

Across his lunch table, Mr. Churchill said to me:

"Every time I hear that, it is like a warning. I wish it had the same effect on everybody in this country."

And then he told me, almost to the day, when and how Germany would plunge the world into war—and the part that the German Air Force would play in the German plans.

It was a remarkable prediction then, for it was three years ago. Hitler was still protesting his friendship with Britain and his peaceful intentions toward the rest of Europe.

Mr. Churchill was one of the few British statesmen who saw clearly that Hitler war lying.

And Mr. Churchill was only a voice—without power in the nation's councils, for he had been out of office eight years.

It seemed that he might be shelved for ever. People called him a brilliant has-been, one who had been near the political summit many times, and now had lost his last chance to attain it.

Built Own Cottage

If anybody had said at that time that Mr. Winston Churchill would within three years be Prime Minister, it would have been an even more remarkable prediction than Mr. Churchill's own talk of the coming war.

I do not suppose that Mr. Churchill himself thought of his own political ambitions.

ALL HIS TALK WAS OF HIS COUNTRY'S PERIL, AND HIS REGRET THAT HE WAS POWERLESS TO HELP, EXCEPT BY TALKING.

Westerham is not a great country house in the old tradition, but smallish, unassuming, and comfortable.

From the dining room windows you see a lake in the middle of a green park, and, not far away, a handsome brick cottage.

Mr. Churchill is proud of that cottage. He built it himself.

With a trowel in his hands and a trade union card in his pocket, he laid the bricks and saw the walls grow.

On the walls of his house are pictures that he has painted.

There, at Westerham, during his years of political inactivity, he worked at the easel and wrote his brilliant books and articles, many of which I have been privileged to publish in the "Sunday Chronicle."

He came down to lunch that day in carpet slippers. At other times I have even seen him going round the house in a workman's blue overalls. I have seen him in carpet slippers at his desk at the Admiralty.

Mr. Churchill's strange hats used to amuse the public, but that was not why he wore them.

He Warned Us

He wore queer hats for the same reason as he wears carpet slippers—to please himself.

IT WAS NOT BY SARTORIAL TRICKS THAT HE CAPTURED THE PUBLIC IMAGINATION, BUT BY BRILLIANT DEEDS, SPEECH, AND WRITING.

He warned the nation. In an article in this newspaper more than two years ago he wrote:

"Many people seem to think that everything is all right because we have voted the money and given orders for aeroplanes to the contractors.

"Just because we have voted the money we are deluding ourselves when thinking of these large figures.

"It would not surprise me if Germany were going to spend in 1938 more than twice as much on her Air Force as Great Britain.

"It is fair to assume, even now, that German air power is at least double that of ours—and is being expanded at least at double our rate.

"We are dwelling side by side with countries which for years have concentrated the whole life of their peoples on preparing for war, and are developing war power to an extent which has never been dreamed of before."

These were almost the same words that he spoke to me across the lunch table at Westerham.

"Don't be afraid to trust Mr. Chamberlain," he said in a memorable broadcast. "He is a strong man and a tough man."

And now that Mr. Churchill himself is at the helm, he will certainly receive similar loyalty and usefulness from his old chief.

War has always called forth the best qualities of this remarkable man.

£10,000 Lectures

Born of a family who had been in politics for generations, he inherited the military genius of his great ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough.

As a young Hussar officer, not long out of Sandhurst, he went to the Sudan, and had his first taste of war at the taking of Omdurman.

He fought tribesmen in India, and later against the Boers in South Africa, where he became a war correspondent.

CAPTURED BY BOTHA, HE MADE HIS ESCAPE ACROSS 300 MILES OF VELDT. THEN HE WROTE A BOOK, AND WENT ON A LECTURE TOUR THAT EARNED £10,000.

That confounded those who had thought that a boy with a lisp would never become any sort of public speaker, much less the dynamic orator that Mr Churchill had made himself.

He needed that £10,000. Mr. Churchill has always had to earn his living. He has earned and spent a great deal of money.

He was already First Lord of the Admiralty when the Great War broke out—and had shown his uncanny rightness by forestalling the enemy and keeping the Fleet mobilised.

It was ready when the call to arms came.

He was almost the only statesman who saw the last war as one great front, stretching from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

HE CREATED THE AIR FORCE, HE FOSTERED THE IDEA OF TANKS AND SAW IT TRIUMPH.

His daring alarmed his colleagues, and, forsaking politics, he went to the Western Front as a major.

Germany's Rage

Howls of rage came from Germany when the man Hitler hated went to the Admiralty.

They were repeated tenfold on Friday, when Mr. Churchill took over the helm of the ship of State.

One other picture comes to my mind.

It is of Mr. Churchill, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, introducing one of his five Budgets.

Before he starts to speak he looks up to the gallery to catch one pair of eyes, and then waves his hand and smiles.

His wife sits there, smiling back at him.

And now from Westerham to Downing-street comes this charming woman, Mr. Churchill's companion of many years, in storm and calm, in the seats of the mighty and in the political wilderness.



Until France fell under Nazi domination, these German prisoners were out of war for duration. They were captured by French during first days of Nazi push through Low Countries. Here they're shown in French internment camp.

Parson Sues His Successor

Called Sneak: Pushed Away: £5 Damages

THE Rev. Joseph Henry James, formerly minister of Ruskin Road Methodist Church, Carshalton, brought an action at Epsom County Court recently against the present minister, the Rev. Norman Landreth, claiming £20 damages for wrongful imprisonment and assault.

The judge said it was a most regrettable case; assault and detention were most trivial. He awarded £5 damages and costs.

Mr. James, who has now retired, said he went to have a talk over certain matters connected with the church and was called a sneak. When he rose to go he was pushed away from the door and held prisoner for at least five minutes.

Damages for Charity

His object was to free the church of a scandal. Any damages would be given to charity.

For the defence it was stated that it was unheard of and very harmful for a minister to interfere with the work of his successor. Mr. James tried to open the door against Mr. Landreth and then Mr. Landreth, realising that he would not listen, stood aside.

Bombs May Be Code To Spies

ODD bombs dropped in isolated parts of the English countryside may not be the haphazard missiles which most people dismiss with derision.

A more sinister theory is that their explosion may herald the dropping of instructions or equipment for fifth columnists at prearranged points nearby.

Some weeks ago the idea would have been dismissed as fantastic. Since then so much has happened that is fantastic that the authorities are taking stringent precautions to cope with this possibility.

It has been generally accepted that this apparently casual unloading of bombs has been to lessen the load and increase the speed of a German plane in an effort to hasten its escape.

How You May Help

But there has been no evidence that the machines were being harried by pursuit planes when they jettisoned their deadly cargoes.

Whatever the reason for this bombing of seemingly non-existent targets, no chances are being taken. Military and police can prevent the approach of all unauthorised persons to the area where an enemy bomb has fallen and they will welcome co-operation from the public.

If there is an explosion near your home—no matter how isolated or unimportant the place may be—you should let the police know without a moment's delay.

There may be an innocent explanation for the bomb falling just there. On the other hand, it will be just such innocent explanations which the fifth column will seek to exploit.

Park Speaker Jailed

Sentence of a month's imprisonment was passed on a Hyde Park speaker at Marlborough-street, W., recently for using insulting words and behaviour which might have caused a breach of the peace.

He is twenty-six-year-old John Webster, Independent, of Stanley-crescent, Ladbroke-grove, W. According to Mr. E. J. P. Cussen, prosecuting, he said to a meeting: "The bombs placed by the I.R.A. are as much justified as the bomb left for Hitler in the Munich beer cellar."

He also said that Jews in England should be treated as they were in Germany.

Mr. Sandbach, the magistrate, said: "We are at a time of national crisis and it is essential that order should be preserved."

Trawlermen Are Tough

BRITISH trawlermen are as tough in body as they are in spirit.

Skipper Ward, of the steam trawler Salacon, proves it.

He has just come out of hospital, where a piece of his spine had to be cut away to enable a German machine gun bullet to be removed.

The Salacon was fishing in the North Sea when a Heinkel bomber flew low over the trawler and raked the decks with machine-gun fire.

The Salacon Lewis gunner opened fire and the skipper seized a rifle and joined in the fight.

After making four attacks and dropping bombs the Heinkel was badly hit and made off in distress.

The Salacon went on fishing.

Next afternoon two Nazi seaplanes attacked her, but the crew returned fire, and the planes were driven off.

But Skipper Ward and his Lewis gunner had been wounded, so they then hauled up their gear and made for home.

And the skipper remained on his feet until his ship was in harbour.

They Wanted To Fight—

Canadians Hid In Troopship

TWENTY-TWO Canadian soldiers who could not get to France quickly enough for their liking, stowed away in troopships which brought the second detachment of Canadians to England recently.

The men were part of the original contingent, but at the last moment lack of accommodation kept them out of the draft.

"They were almost broken-hearted about it," one of their friends told the News Chronicle, "and we were not much surprised when, after a few days out, they were found aboard."

They were severely reprimanded, but in the circumstances have been absorbed into the unit and will be able to fight alongside their friends.

Thousands Waiting

Most of the newly arrived Canadians are from Toronto, but there are French-Canadians in large numbers, Polish-Canadians—and Sam Morgan, of Toronto, a negro.

Staff Sergeant John Edward Smith told the News Chronicle: "When I heard the King's speech I beat it to join up. I left a good job, a good wife and three kids for 6s. a day, but I don't regret it."

Smith has not seen his mother or father for 20 years. They live at Benson House, Hadfield, London.

Private T. J. O'Shea, a veteran of the last war, declared: "There are thousands more waiting to get over. Recruiting is unnecessary.

"Someone puts up a board saying '100 men wanted,' or whatever number that particular post needs, and within a couple of hours or so they are overwhelmed with applications."

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H. K. T.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Bach—Suite No. 3 in D Major.

The Adolf Busch Chamber Players directed and led by Adolf Busch.

12.51 The Don Cossacks Choir.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Orchestra Mascotte with Songs by Damia and Albert Prejean.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Dance Music by Billy Cotton and His Band.

2.15 Close Down.

6.00 Dance Music.

6.32 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.34 B. B. C. Recording—"The Coronation of King George VI."

A talk by the Hon. Harold Nicolson.

6.48 Edward German—"Merrie England"—Selection.

New Symphony Orchestra conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent.

6.57 Dance Music.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

8.03 Grand Variety Programme.

9.00 London Relay—The News.

9.30 London Relay—"World Affairs."

9.45 Albert Sandler and His Violin.

9.52 A Short Programme by Reginald Foort, Derek Oldham and Winnie Melville.

10.05 The London Palladium Orchestra.

Three Dream Dances (Coleridge Taylor), Demoiselle Chic—Intermezzo (Fletcher), Sylvan Scenes Suite (Percy Fletcher).

10.30 Musical Comedy Selections.

11.00 Close Down.

CHINESE AIR FORCE

(Continued from Page 4.)

charm amulets and "one-thousand stitch" belts.

* * *

THE skill and personal bravery of our officers are the principal factors that make up for our numerical inferiority. In engagements with hostile planes our officers often fight against great odds. Some times they can shoot down enemy planes after their own planes have been already damaged.

The names of some of our best air officers and their achievements in shooting down enemy planes follow.

Capt. Liu Jui-kwang shot down 7 hostile planes; Captains Kwang Hsin-Jui, Liu Chung-wu, Chen Jui-tien, each claim 6 hostile planes and Captains Mao Yin-chu, Hwang Pei-yang, Chu Chin-hsun and Lo I-ching, each 5 planes.

In this connection, I may recall several deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice on the part of our officers. While on an expedition to attack the enemy positions in Shanghai in 1937, 2nd Lieut. Yen Hai-wen made a forced landing in the enemy lines after having acquitted himself very creditably in the bombing mission. He calmly jumped out from his cockpit, carefully destroyed his plane and shot half a dozen Japanese soldiers who attempted to capture him before he took his own life with the last bullet in his service pistol. In the Japanese press a high tribute was paid to their fallen foe and as far as we understand, the Japanese gave him a decent burial and dedicated a stone tablet to his memory. 1st Lieut. Sheng Chung-sun sank an enemy naval vessel in the Hangchow Bay by crashing his bomb-laden plane on her deck. While fighting single-handed with a number of enemy pursuits in an air combat near Hankow 1st Lieut. Chen Wei-ming found his plane so much damaged that he could no longer carry on the fight. He made straight for the nearest enemy fighter. The collision destroyed both planes and killed the crews. Colonel Wu Ju-lin, at the head of a pursuit squadron, wiped out an enemy bombing squadron near Namyung. Our aerial attacks on enemy warships have also scored many successes. Up to the present our bombers have hit a total of 104 enemy vessels of which 40 were sunk.

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D. Benson Manager.

HOME NURSING CLASSES

The St. John Ambulance Association home nursing classes for women will commence to-day, July 10, at 5.30 p.m., in the Outpatients Department, Kowloon Hospital.

These classes are open to all English-speaking candidates.

The lecturer will be Dr. (Miss) P. Ruttonjee, M.B., B.S.





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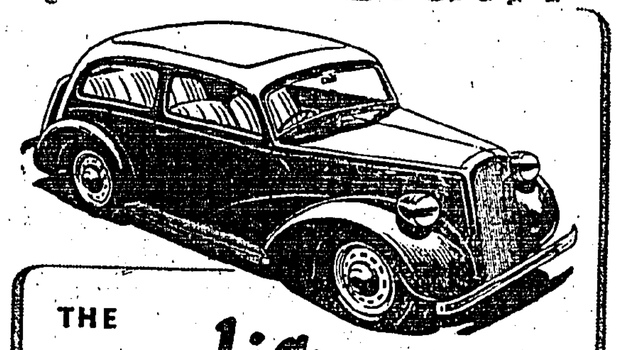
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

Wednesday, July 10, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

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Britain The "Enemy"

Nazi Germany regards the British Empire as her greatest enemy, and at the heart of that enemy she will strike with every means at her command.

Attempts may be made at invasion by sea passage. But no experiences in the present war have gone to prove that powerful warships can be driven off the sea by direct air attack; the U-boat is far from being a decisive factor in naval operations; and the Germans have no fleet in being that could challenge the sea power of Britain, let alone the combined strength of the Allied fleets. In face of this Germany could not land forces of adequate strength on the British coast, although this hazardous adventure may be attempted. The more hopeful plan would be infiltration in small craft to disorganize Britain's war effort. But the invasion of the British Isles by air, to the greatest possible extent, has now been brought within the range of practical operations. With this there would be combined the intensive bombing attack, for which this country has long been prepared.

The Germans would rely on a combination of Fifth Column activities, parachute troops and troop-carrying aircraft. As regards the Fifth Column, the British Government, among other precautions, has rounded up all aliens, whether suspect or not, and Nazi sympathisers whoever they may be. In view of the deadly Fifth Column work in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and France, and Nazi activities in every surviving neutral country within range, it would be criminal to run the risk of what a diabolically cunning secret enemy could do, with his plans for sabotage already laid, and with hidden weapons to his hand.

The Germans are singularly good at exploiting the ideas of others—the tank, for example, was a British invention — and their military authorities were so impressed by the mass parachute descents and troop-carrying aircraft at the Soviet manoeuvres of 1935 that they adopted this technique.

German parachute troops are organised in battalions that are carefully trained in their specialized duties.

Officially their uniform is the German Air Force blue-grey but the men may be disguised—not infrequently in the uniform of the country attacked. A steel helmet like a motorist's crash-helmet, respirator, hand grenades, a gun firing 600 rounds a minute, and perhaps a collapsible bicycle, are their essential equipment.

Company equipment, dropped in special containers with self-opening parachutes after the men had landed, includes ammunition and rifles, field glasses, compasses, spades, smoke candles and wire.

The battalion auxiliary weapons are the 3-inch mountain gun, medium and light mortars, heavy and light machine guns and machine gun pistols.

Parachute attack is preceded if possible by air reconnaissance. When the parachutists descend 50 feet from their slow-moving 'planes, it is supposed to be possible for a company to land within an area of about 220 yards by 440, and assemble within a quarter of an hour.

Their functions are to seize aerodromes, power stations, railway junctions and telephone exchanges, and either make these useless or hold them until reinforcements arrive, possibly in answer to their signals. To these activities are added the creation of panic and spreading false news.

The German military junkers 89 and the civil Junkers 90 can carry 40 fully equipped men at a cruising speed of 200 miles an hour. It was the landing of thousands of men in troop-carrying 'planes, and not the parachutists, that became a decisive factor in Holland. But it remains to be seen whether these unwieldy machines can penetrate the highly organised British anti-aircraft defences in anything like effective numbers.

CHINESE AIR FORCE

by

AIR MAJOR-GEN. C. J. CHOW

Director of the National Commissioner on Aeronautical affairs.

As the Sino-Japanese hostilities enter their fourth year, the public may be interested to know the part played by the Chinese air force.

It is generally admitted that numerically the Japanese air force is overwhelmingly superior to ours.

To a neutral observer it is nothing short of a miracle that we have been able to fight at all successfully in the air against such colossal odds for the past three years and continue to fight with vigour.

* * *

THE Chinese air force is of recent creation, dating back hardly half a dozen years.

It was only in 1934 that the squadrons attached to the provincial armies were brought to the fold of the Central Government and placed under one command. Under the able leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek the various flying units were systematically organised, rigid training of personnel was started and above all courage and a strong sense of duty were inspired into every one in the force. So what we lack in personnel and equipment is made up by the skill superb morale of our officers which have found expression in numerous engagements with the enemy.

The air warfare in the present Sino-Japanese hostilities may be divided into four phases. The first phase covers the period from the commencement of the Shanghai battle to the fall of Nanking, the second from the fall of Nanking to the battle of Talerchwang, the third from the fall of Hsuchow to the fall of the Wu-Han cities and the fourth from the fall of the Wu-Han cities to the present.

The First Phase

AT the very beginning of the hostilities, Japanese military leaders were under the delusion that they could wipe out the Chinese air force in a few weeks.

As soon as the war broke out the Japanese high command sent bombing squadrons from their bases at Formosa and Quelpart Island to attack our air bases at Hangchow, Nanchang and Nanking. In these expeditions the enemy soon found that they had greatly underestimated the strength of their opponent. Japan's first attempt at bombing our air base resulted in a stunning blow at Hangchow where eight of her thirteen heavy bombers were shot down on August 14, 1937, the day following the outbreak of the Shanghai hostilities.

A bombing expedition to Nanking on August 15 fared no better. Of the 20 bombers that started from Formosa ten failed to return to their base. On that day hostile bombers were also brought down by us at other places, and the total of the day's "bag" was over 30 heavy bombers. In three weeks both the Kisaradzu and the Kanoya Air Corps, each consisting of about 60 heavy bombers, were practically wiped out by us. The enemy relaxed in September and for three weeks Nanking was free from air raid alarms. Instead of day-bombing they resorted to night raids, and their bombers did not appear in broad daylight without a strong escort of pursuits.

Our first bombing expeditions were sent out on August 14 to attack the hostile warships in the Yangtze Estuary and the Hangchow Bay and at the same time to bomb enemy trenches and military depots in Shanghai. One of the subsequent expeditions was carried out on the night of September 16 when the Kunda Cotton Mill in which the headquarters of the Japanese troops were housed was bombed. As a result, the enemy sustained material losses as well as heavy casualties in personnel.

In the course of the Shanghai fighting the enemy, finding it difficult to make any advance on the Shanghai front, turned their attention to the northern theatre of war where their forces were greatly strengthened in September in the hope of taking Taiyuan to recoup for the losses at Shanghai. To meet the requirements of our ground troops on the northern front, we despatched a number of squadrons to Shansi, where our pursuits fought successfully with the enemy air force at Hsinkow, Yangmingpao and Taiyuan.

Our bombers made several attacks on the enemy positions at Tatung and troop trains on the northern section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway. A part of our air force was stationed at Canton to patrol the southern sea coast, where we sunk three enemy naval craft by aerial attack. These activities on the part of the Chinese air force marked the first phase of the air war.

The Second Phase

AFTER the fall of Nanking the scene of hostilities gradually shifted to the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the enemy advanced on Hsuchow from North and South.

With greater air base facilities as the result of occupation of our airfields on the sea coast, the strength of the Japanese air force operating in this country was greatly increased.

But in spite of the enemy's overwhelming superiority, we hold our own and occasionally inflict losses on them by surprise attacks, as in the case of our bombing expedition to Formosa in February, 1936, which took the enemy unawares. During this period we carried out, besides our "good-will mission" to Japan in May, bombing expeditions to the following places: Nanking, Wuhu, Kwangteh, Hangchow, Chengteh, Hsinhsiang and Pengpu, at each of which places Japanese air fields were bombed.

The enemy's warships at Tikong, Lukong, Kweichih and Tungliu in the Yangtze and aircraft carriers in Canton waters were subject to repeated air attacks. We also assailed enemy troop positions, artillery emplacements, railway stations and bridges and troop trains at fourteen different places in Anwei, Shansi and Honan. Our air force also took part in the battle of Talerchwang.

As for the operations of our pursuits, in January, 1936, we brought down three heavy bombers at Nanchang. At Hankow, our airmen in a combat with the enemy on February 18, 1938 shot down eleven raiders. Our pursuits patrolling the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway encountered enemy planes near Canton on April 13, 1936, and brought down eight of their 18 pursuits that constituted the escort of a bombing squadron.

* * *

APRIL 29, the birthday of the Japanese Emperor, by the irony of fate, has also become a red-letter day in the calendar of the Chinese air force.

In 1938 the enemy celebrated the Emperor's birthday by sending a large number of planes to attack Hankow. These heavy bombers, escorted by pursuits, made their appearance above the Wuhan cities early that afternoon.

After an engagement of more than an hour with the raiders we "bagged" a total of 21 planes,—11 pursuits and 10 heavy bombers. This was confirmed by the discovery of the wrecks on the spot.

It is, however, believed that the enemy's losses were much heavier. According to a Shanghai press report, 35 of the planes failed to return to their base. In this engagement our losses were four planes destroyed and three men wounded.

On May 31, 1938, the Japanese made another attempt to attack Hankow from the air with a fleet of 60 planes: 39 pursuits and 21 heavy bombers. They were met by our pursuits, and after an hour's engagement, 13 hostile planes lay wrecked at different places in the neighbourhood of the Wu-Han cities. We lost three planes with one man killed and one wounded.

Other air combats during this period included two engagements above Kweitch, on March 25 and April 10 and those above Loyang and Changsha.

The Third Phase

AFTER the fall of Hsuchow the enemy advanced on Hankow by land and water.

In June, 1938, they captured Anking, and a fortnight later the forts at Matang fell into their hands. The enemy made Nanking and Wuhu their principal air bases, from which squadrons of heavy bombers were daily sent out to bombard Hankow, Nanchang and Hengyang.

Our air force was equally active. Every day we despatched bombing squadrons to attack the enemy warships and transports in the Yangtze and their lines of communications in the rear. Raids on enemy aerodromes at Nonking, Wuhu and Anking were occasionally made.

As a result, 33 naval vessels in the Yangtze were sunk, and 100 others damaged and a great number of airplanes destroyed on the ground. A series of air combats were fought at Mamochi, Hsinkow, Yengyang, Kunming and Hsinyang in each of which losses were inflicted on the enemy.

In one of the raids on Nanyung in June, a squadron of six hostile heavy bombers were shot down by us and in August, eight enemy planes were destroyed when they attempted to bomb the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway. In September and October our bombers were busy with ground strafing and bombing of enemy artillery emplacements at Yanghsing, Lushan and Hsinyang.

The Fourth Phase

DURING 1939 our air force, like our army, was greatly strengthened and a new strategy and new tactics were accordingly adopted.

In both our offensive and defensive moves, better results were achieved. With regard to the activities of our bombers, expeditions were sent to Yunching, the enemy advance air base in the northern theatre of war, on February 5 and April 2 and 29. On October 3 and 14 we attacked the Hankow airdrome, the chief Japanese air base in Central China. On the latter two occasions we destroyed more than 80 planes on the ground in addition to shooting down several pursuits in the air. The other losses sustained by the Japanese included over 50 military trucks, 54,000 gallons of gasoline and some ammunition dumps.

Our pursuits also gave a good account of themselves in a number of combats with air raiders. In the engagements with hostile planes at Lanchow on February 20 and 23, fifteen heavy bombers of Type No. 97 and Fiat BR-20 were brought down and 03 airmen were killed.

Among the crew killed were one squadron leader and two others holding the rank of captain. The material losses sustained by the Japanese were estimated at U.S.$10,000,000. On April 29 two Japanese pursuits of Type No. 97 were shot down at Hancheng (Hanchung) and on May 3 seven heavy bombers of Type No. 96 were destroyed at Chungking.

On November 4 our pursuits attacked a fleet of 54 hostile heavy bombers above Chengtu. It was believed that at least five of the air raiders were brought down but so far the wrecks of only three have been discovered. Among the 18 dead who formed the crews of the ill-starred bombers, were a Japanese Naval Captain who was supposed to be a Japanese air ace, one squadron leader and another Japanese air officer holding the rank of Captain. The losses inflicted on the enemy were heavy as those killed represented the cream of the Japanese air force.

* * *

IN this connection it may also be mentioned that on February 2, 1939, we brought down a Japanese heavy bomber, a Fiat BR-20, at Shayang.

Among the crew of six persons there was one Watanabe, Chief Armourer of the Japanese Air Force Headquarters, holding the rank of Naval Captain and one Lieut. Commander Fujida, who had established a world distance record of close circuit.

The close of 1939 was marked by a series of air raids on Lanchow. As a result of combats on December 26, 27 and 28 we brought down ten heavy bombers. We celebrated the New Year of 1940 with a number of successful air raids on Japanese trenches, troop concentrations, motor transport columns and ammunition dumps at Nanning and its vicinity. Our attack on the Nanning airdrome resulted in the destruction of eleven enemy planes on the ground, and our pursuits brought down one Japanese heavy bomber and ten pursuits in a series of encounters at Kweilin, Liuchow and Kunlungkwan. On New Year's Day of 1940 one of the latest Japanese observation planes was brought down at Linling. The enemy's air raids on Mengtze on February 1, 3, 13 and 17 resulted in the loss of three heavy bombers of Type No. 96 which were brought down by our pursuits. In the past two months our bombers were also active. The notable expeditions they carried out were the attack of the enemy air base at Yuncheng on April 3, and on the enemy military depots, field headquarters, motor transport columns and advance air fields at Yoyang, Hsinyang and Chunghsiang and enemy naval crafts in the Tungting Lake. These aerial activities formed a prelude to the recent victory of our ground forces in northern Hupeh and southern Honan.

Our anti-aircraft units come in for a share of the achievements in our air defence. They give a good account of themselves in the present war. The following instances will illustrate the effectiveness of our anti-aircraft fire.

On September 20, 1937, the Japanese sent 90 light bombers to bombard Nanking in four successive waves. In the first raid five raiders were brought down by our anti-aircraft fire, and at the end of the day our ground batteries had "bagged" a total of 12 planes. Once a flight of three air raiders were brought down by one shot, when a bomb-laden plane was set on fire by a direct hit and the explosion of its tank destroyed the other two. This occurred at Kintan on November 27, 1937. On the night of October 10, 1938, Japanese air raiders bombarded Hengyang in five successive waves during which six raiders were shot down by our anti-aircraft fire. Our ground batteries also played a significant part in the defence of the important railways such as the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow Railways during the first stage of the war. The presence of anti-aircraft batteries at the various important railway junctions prevented enemy bombers from low-altitude flying and rendered their aerial attacks ineffective. The precautions we take against air raids have proven adequate. The relentless attacks on our people by the enemy would have inflicted far more appalling losses on our civilian life and property had not such precautions been taken.

* * *

AS a result of the past three years' air operations, we destroyed up to April 30, 1940, a total of 848 enemy planes which have been confirmed by the discovery of the wrecks or by information from reliable sources.

The enemy planes lost due to accidents or other causes and those damaged by us but dropped behind the enemy's lines are not included. If the latter item is also taken into account, the total exceeds one thousand. Of the 848 planes referred to, 256 were brought down by our pursuits, 253 were destroyed on the ground by aerial attacks and the rest were shot down by our anti-aircraft batteries and other military units. Altogether we have buried 1,055 dead Japanese airmen in addition to taking 51 prisoners. Forty-two Japanese airmen who came to the ground with their planes are missing. It is believed that the enemy's loss in personnel in much heavier by reason of the fact that among their planes destroyed there is a fairly high percentage of heavy bombers each of which accommodates a crew of seven.

When an enemy plane was damaged, its crew usually attempted to save their lives by parachute jumping. In most cases they succeeded in reaching the ground without a scratch, though some of the unfortunate ones were badly burned or otherwise wounded. The 51 prisoners we have captured are now quartered in comfortable camps, well-fed, well-clad and well-cared for. The monthly food allowance for the prisoners compares favourably with our own officers' mess bills.

The prisoners are allowed to enjoy such simple luxuries as cigarettes which are distributed among them according to their rank. The officers are better treated. Stationery, books and newspapers are provided for them. With the exception of the daily physical exercise which is compulsory, the prisoners are free to devise means for their own recreation and amusement. Among the captured Japanese airmen are one Lieut.-Commander, and one 1st Lieutenant of the Japanese Navy. Most of the others are non-commissioned officers and first class airmen. Japanese air crews as a rule are very superstitious. On the bodies of their dead we find

Turn to Page 3, Sixth Column.

FUNNY SIDE UP By Abner Doan



"How should I know if there'll be any cute men going on the cruise?"

FURTHER R. A. F. ACTIVITY

Daylight Attacks On Nazi Concentrations

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry communique states:

"Yesterday R.A.F. bombers made daylight attacks on concentrations of enemy barges on Dutch canals at Zwille, Haten and Weest, and also near Elbers and Deeft. Many of the barges were sunk, wrecked or set on fire.

"Other aircraft bombed an enemy supply ship in the Danish harbour of Salborg.

"Our bombers also attacked aerodromes in enemy occupied territory, at Soissons and Doual. Aircraft, personnel and transport were damaged.

Patrol Ships Bombed

"Aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked and damaged enemy patrol vessels off the Danish coast. All our aircraft returned safely.

"Last night R.A.F. bombers attacked naval bases at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, where damage was done to dockyards and an enemy warship was set on fire.

"Further damage was done to oil refineries at Homburg and a goods yard at Hamm.

"Aerodromes at Waalhaven, Amsterdam and Brussels were also bombed. One of our aircraft is missing.

Bergen Raided

"This morning a formation of our bombers attacked Bergen, where an ammunition dump was set on fire and damage was done to a ship and a seaplane slipway.

"Another formation of R.A.F. bombers attacked aircraft lined up on the Sola aerodrome at Stavanger. The attack was pressed home in the face of strong opposition from enemy fighters and ground defences. One enemy fighter was shot down.

"Seven of our aircraft failed to return."

Danish Coast Attacks

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Enemy shipping off the Danish coast was attacked by Coastal Command aircraft to-day, states the Air Ministry news service.

Two large minesweepers were trying to clear a part of the minefield when a patrolling Hudson bombed the leading mine-sweeper. The explosion lifted the vessel's bows.

Another Hudson followed up a dive-bombing attack on an enemy supply ship with machine-gun fire and the ship was seen settling down by the stern.

A few miles away a second vessel was also machine-gunned and smoke was seen rising from amidships.

Attack On Stavanger

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The report of a bomber pilot who returned from an attack on Stavanger aerodrome is issued by the Air Ministry news service.

The report says: "Each of the three aircraft in my flight dropped its bombs but there was no opportunity to observe the result owing to the need to take and avoid enemy action.

"The port aircraft of my flight had most of its rudder blown away, presumably by anti-aircraft fire.

Attacked By 30

"On leaving the target, about 30 enemy aircraft were attacking us. My port aircraft was shot down in flames as was also the aircraft on the starboard side. The engine of my aircraft and oil tank were hit by cannon fire, the engine died and the airscrew dropped off.

"The attack by enemy aircraft lasted for over 30 minutes. I made a forced landing when the undercarriage jammed in an "up" position. All the hydraulic system had been put out of action during the fight with the enemy.

"My air observer shot down one Messerschmitt and possibly damaged several others. The rear gunner damaged one Messerschmitt."

Appeal For U.S. Help

Herbert Morrison Broadcasts

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Broadcasting to Americans to-night, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Supply, said:

"Our confidence in our ability, not merely to hold off a Nazi attack, but ultimately to master it, is partly the measure of our confidence in America's readiness to add her great resources to our own for the destruction of that which menaces her no less surely.

"We Are Inspired"

"We are inspired by the sight of America awake and preparing.

"Against the material strength of the European continent organised for aggression, there is only one sure industrial counterpoise, and that is to be founded on the capacity of Britain and the United States.

"You and we must dovetail our resources and our methods. We in Britain believe in our power to stave off and beat back the menace that hangs over us."

OPPOSITION TO PURCHASE TAX

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—A National Council of Labour meeting to-night unanimously expressed opposition to the purchase tax on the ground that it would impose an unfair burden on the poorer section of the community.

Grenoble, July 9 (UP).—The French Radio announced that the French Chamber, by a vote of 385 to 3 adopted the resolution granting full powers to Marshal Petain.

Mr. A. V. Alexander Dramatically Tells Of—

HOW THE FRENCH FLEET WAS DESTROYED

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, asked by private notice at question time to make a statement on the naval situation, was received with cheers as he rose in the House of Commons to say: "The House will remember that on July 4 the Prime Minister described the painful but very necessary action which had been taken the previous day to prevent units of the French fleet lying in British and north African ports from passing into enemy control:

"Since then the Royal Navy has carried out two further operations designed to increase the security of this country against the use of French warships by the enemy.

"On July 6, a French battle cruiser of the Dunkirk class which had been damaged and driven ashore at Oran was attacked by aircraft and the fleet air arm, which obtained six hits. As a result, this powerful ship will be incapable of effective use for a very long time.

The Affair At Dakar

"Apart from ships thus dealt with, there lay at Dakar, in French West Africa, the 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu which had just been completed and was the most modern and formidable capital ship in the world, and was immediately available for active operations.

"In accordance with the decision announced to the House by the Prime Minister, His Majesty's Government decided that steps must also be taken to ensure that this vessel did not fall into enemy hands in a condition in which she could be used against us.

"A force was accordingly despatched to Dakar in order to present the French Admiral with three proposals similar to those offered to the French commander at Oran. On July 7, a Flag-officer was entrusted with this operation, and he sent one of his captains ahead in a sloop in order to present the terms in person. On arrival this ship was informed by the French authorities that they would open fire if she approached close to port, and it was only after an interval that the French consented to receive this communication by signal."

Four Terms Offered

Mr. Alexander here recapitulated the alternatives offered to the Admiral at Dakar, which he thought desirable in view of the statements which were made by the French Government concerning the terms offered at Oran.

"These were four in number," continued Mr. Alexander. "No satisfactory reply was received within the necessary time limit, nevertheless, the British naval Flag Officer in charge waited longer before carrying out his orders to use force.

"Finally, as it became clear that the French authorities did not propose to accede to any of the British suggestions, he had no alternative but to carry out his painful duty in the early hours of July 8.

"The attack upon the Richelieu was two-fold.

Magnificent Skill

"A ship's boat under the command of Lieut. Commander R. E. I. Bristow was sent into the harbour carrying depth charges. With great daring the boat successfully passed the boom defences and went alongside the port quarter of the Richelieu. At the right moment, the depth charges were dropped close under the stern of the warship, as she lay at anchor in shallow water, in order to damage her propeller and steering gear. The motorboat began to withdraw immediately after dropping the depth charges," (Laughter and cheers), "but while still in the harbour broke down and lay helpless for a time."

"The crew, however, succeeded in getting one engine running just as they were discovered, and the boat, which was pursued, managed to escape by crossing the harbour defence nets which then fouled its pursuer." (laughter and cheers).

"I am sure the House will join with me in paying tribute to the gallantry and skill with which the operation was carried out. I think it must be obvious to the House that whoever undertook an operation like that ran the risk the whole time of blowing himself up."

Main Air Attack

"The main attack was entrusted to aircraft of the Fleet air arm, and took place after the attack by the motor boat. These aircraft were successful with their torpedoes, a number of which hit the Richelieu."

"The motor boat which was still in the harbour witnessed the aircraft attack and heard five explosions, then saw smoke issuing from the battleship. Air reconnaissance since carried out has established that the Richelieu has a list to port and is down by the stern. A large quantity of oil covered the water around the ship.

"All our aircraft returned safely in spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire.

"I would desire, as I am sure you would, to pay tribute to the skill and efficiency and courage with which this action was carried out by the officers and men concerned. (cheers).

What French Have Lost

"The House will appreciate the result of this painful action which we had to take. When France signed the armistice she had eight capital ships fit to form a line of battle under present conditions. Three of the Bretagne and Courbet classes have now passed under our control. One has been sunk, one badly damaged and immobilised.

"Of the two modern battle-cruisers, one has been driven ashore at Oran and will be out of action for a long time to come—if not permanently. The other managed, as the Prime Minister told the House, to escape and is presumed to have reached Toulon, but only after having been hit by a torpedo, which will immobilise her for some time.

"The state of the Richelieu has been described this afternoon. There remains in addition, only the sister ship of the Richelieu—the Jean Bart—which will not, however, be complete for operational service for some months to come.

Position At Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, July 9 (Reuter).—Further details of the statement issued by the British naval authorities regarding the French Fleet at Alexandria are available.

The statement adds: "On their part the British Government have guaranteed the supplies and pay of the French crews remaining and also their return to France at the end of the war.

"This is how matters stand at present. It is hoped that these conditions may continue.

"In the Eastern Mediterranean, the terrible events of which we all know have been avoided and the best hope is that our good relations here may continue as before.

"Our only wish throughout has been to make sure that Italians and Germans should not possess French ships in order to use them against the British, who are still fighting on to defeat Germany and Italy and to re-establish France."

Futile Nazi Attempts To Penetrate Defences

NEW AIR BATTLE OVER S. E. COAST

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—An air battle took place over south-east England this afternoon.

As soon as the enemy aircraft crossed the coast from the north-east, they were engaged by fighters out of sight in the clouds.

Rapid machine-gun bursts were frequent and spent cartridges came down like hail over a town.

The raiders then flew westwards over another town. Here a dogfight came into view.

Raiders Driven Off

British fighters attacked the raiders and finally drove them off to the south.

A south-west town had a daylight raid in the afternoon when a single bomber dropped bombs. The extent of the damage is not known. The raider flew fairly low and was hotly attacked by guns.

Another raider from a higher altitude dropped bombs which fell in a field.

At least two were killed and a few injured in an air raid in a Welsh area this afternoon.

Four Nazis Downed

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that two enemy bombers and one fighter were destroyed by British fighters and one enemy fighter by anti-aircraft fire in enemy bombing attacks on several districts in England to-day.

An Air Ministry communique announcing this states that enemy aircraft made bombing attacks in several districts. Some damage was done to premises at a Bristol Channel port and a few casualties were caused.

Fighter aircraft and anti-craft guns went into action and losses were inflicted on the enemy.

More Raids

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—There were more enemy raids in eastern England and Scotland on Monday night and early this morning.

High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped but there was practically no damage of any casualties caused.

A.R.P. workers dealt efficiently with incendiary bombs which fell on a south-east town.

Nine German planes appeared over south-east Scotland this morning. One plane is reported to have been so badly damaged by our defences that it is unlikely that it got home again.

Houses and a stable were damaged in a Scottish town. Some windows were broken.

There were a few minor casualties.

Casualties

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—There were a number of casualties including several dead, in a raid on a south-east England town to-night.

It is believed that the death-roll in south-west England in a daylight raid to-day was six, and several people were treated for minor injuries.

ITALIANS LOSE SUPPLIES

CAIRO, July 9 (Reuter).—To-night's war communique states:

"In the Western Desert, successful engagements continue on enemy columns trying to take stores and water into the fort of Capuzzo, causing a daily drain on the enemy's resources, particularly mechanical transport.

"On other fronts there is nothing to report."

LETTERS

Police Reservists—Appeal To Employers

To The Editor,
The "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow me to draw the attention of all employers concerned to revised arrangements for duties of Police Reservists. As from Thursday July 11, members of the Reserve have been detailed for six hours duty daily—a tour of three hours between 7 a.m. and noon, and a tour of three hours between 6 p.m. and midnight. It is hoped that this arrangement will enable Reservists to continue in their civil employment.

I would request the sympathetic co-operation of employers to enable Reservists to carry out their orders.

T. H. KING,
Commissioner of Police.

The Rent Problem

Sir,—I wish to express my views on a subject in which I feel sure that many residents of Hongkong are very seriously concerned. First I would like to make it clear that this letter is not written with any spirit of criticism of the Government, who have hardly had time to deal with the question of leases and other forms of agreement between landlord and tenant, but to ensure that my reasoning on this matter will be brought promptly to the attention of all to whom the public look for justice.

For reasons which will be obvious, I must use a "nom de plume" and I cannot give precise details of my own case.

Immediately on being introduced as a prospective tenant, the rental of the accommodation I now occupy was increased from a very high figure to a very excessive one, which force of circumstances compelled me to accept.

I was then called upon to place my signature to certain terms which included one to the effect that I would give one calendar month's notice of my quitting the premises. My landlord has intimated that he is not yet prepared to discuss the matter of a reduction in rent and that any consequent decision to quit must be covered by one month's notice commencing on the 1st. day of the month at the end of which I intend to quit. The obvious intention of the landlord is to squeeze the exorbitant rental from the tenant for July and August at least, or possibly on the 31st. of July to make a small unacceptable reduction in rental in the hope that the tenant would be too late to tender a written notice to quit at the end of August under the one sided agreement (the landlord himself signed nothing).

In the first place the landlord was (and still is) profiteering through war which resulted in an influx of refugees. The Government's recent action (which undoubtedly is very wise) has created special circumstances (resulting from war) in which the tenant should be relieved of his obligation as regards notice to the landlord. Emergency regulations are enforced to meet war contingencies, and so the law should now be revised to meet the emergency situation created by Government itself whereby men with families are left, I believe, with legal obligations to their landlords which are inequitable in view of tenants' obligations to their families, who must be provided with a home elsewhere. The tenant now has full justification for appealing for emergency regulations to release him from agreements which may hold good in normal times. I suggest 75 per cent. of June rentals for July and one week's notice to quit provided emergency regulations are passed and announced by the 24th July.

Whilst on this subject I would like to point out that a landlord netting a return of, say five per cent. per annum on a $105 house a few years ago would be making ten times that profit on the same house now.

Food Control regulations rightly present increases in profit on foodstuffs, so the landlords have had a fine deal. Both houses and food are essential and I hope Government will do something to put things on a more equitable basis.

TENANT.

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Teleki, and the Foreign Minister, Count Csaky, have left Budapest for a short visit to Berlin, according to the German news agency.

ITALIAN THREATS

Gayda Still Riding The High Horse

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The breakdown of the Franco-British Alliance can make no difference to Italian and German claims on France, declares the "Giornale d'Italia."

"The breakdown cannot modify the conditions that France created with regard to the Axis powers by her past policy and military action.

"The conquered nation remains as such with her political debts to Italy and Germany, and the changing of European policy cannot change the responsibilities of France, which will have to satisfy Italian and German demands," says the paper.

Gets Alibi Ready

Referring to Italian action against Britain, the "Giornale d'Italia" speaks of the "complex tasks of the Italian forces who will have to face British naval forces in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, Indian Ocean and the Atlantic, while the air and land forces will have to combat the British on the frontiers of Libyan East Africa."

The official Stefani agency, in a Berlin dispatch, gives comments from the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" following similar lines and declaring that France cannot evade responsibilities by adopting a form of government similar to her adversaries. "The French experiment has come too late, for the European settlement will be undertaken solely by Italy and Germany, says the journal.

Axis Blockade Aims

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—According to a German news agency dispatch to the "Giornale d'Italia," the various problems raised by the Axis aim "to pursue the war to final victory against Britain and its imperial forces" have been distributed among the two Axis Powers in complete agreement.

Each Power has been allotted its task, the object of which "is to close the blockade round England and cut it off from the imperial sources of supply and to meet and vanquish it on home and overseas territory as well as at sea."

Channel Is. Abandonment

Government's Action Defended

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Viscount Simon replied to criticisms regarding the evacuation of the Channel Islands in the House of Lords to-day.

Lord Simon said that "this lamentable and distressing event" was a totally isolated case due to the geographical position of the Islands close to the shores of France. It did not form any sort of precedent for any part of the United Kingdom.

Not To Be Repeated

The Government had no intention of abandoning any fortified position in any of the Dominions of the United Kingdom.

The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey were continuing to carry on to the best of their power in the civil administration, for which they were responsible.

If, by withdrawing from the Islands the small garrison these people were freed from a terrible and continuous air bombardment, it would be a small compensation for the loss and distress they felt at the temporary separation from their homes.

"I trust the day is not far distant when we may have among our triumphs the supreme satisfaction of seeing that these good people are returned to their homes," said Lord Simon.

BANGKOK MAN RECEIVES D.F.C.

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Acting Wing-Commander John Jonas Arthur Sutton, born in Bangkok in 1912, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry and devotion to duty in air operations.

Wing-Commander Sutton's father lives at Leeds.

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—On the Stock Exchange to-day, gilt-edged holdings improved but closed below the best owing to quietness of trading.

Industrial shares were narrowly irregular. Copper holdings were exceptionally steady.

Wall Street was steady.

EVACUATION HINT

CAIRO, July 9 (Reuter).—It is reported that a circular has been sent to French members of the Suez Canal Administration, advising them to evacuate their families from the Canal Zone.

London Receives Craigie's Report

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—A short report has been received in London from Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador to Japan, dealing with his talks with Mr. Hachiro Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

The report is now being considered and it seems likely that the Craigie-Arita talks will continue.



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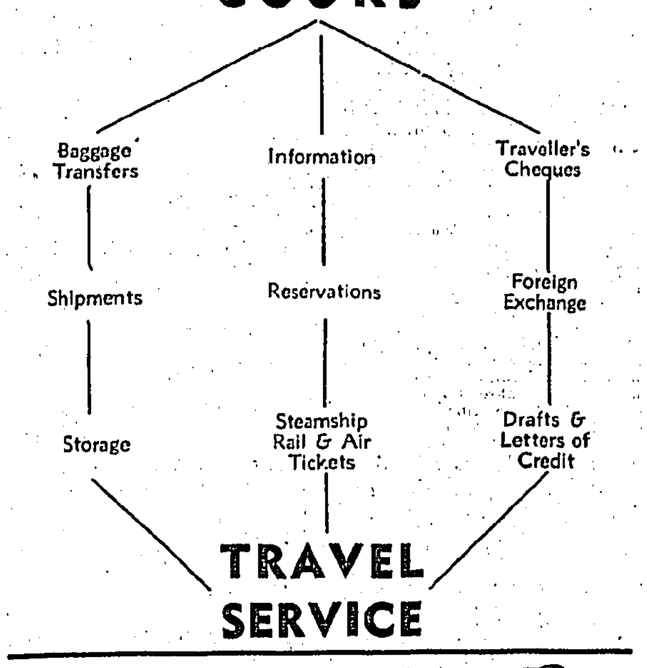
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Around The Courses

FRESH HAZARDS FOR GOLFERS

Snakes At Sheungshiu: Preventing Enemy Landings at Home

(By "Birdie")

SNAKES ARE BEGINNING to offer fresh hazards at the Country Club, Sheungshiu, and in the interests of golfers there I made a few enquiries from our nature expert anent the reptiles. Rain, it seems, has driven them out of their holes and nests, and I can sympathise with the snakes to a certain extent in their apprehension over drowning. I paddled down the course last Sunday and only touched dry ground when I reached the greens.

Over twenty seven inches of rain fell during June and the few days of July to date. Twenty-five of those inches, I should say, are still just below the surface and the other two on top.

However, returning to snakes. Most golfers must, at one time or another, have come across these pleasant little companions, and, no doubt, have been instrumental in their destruction, for unless one really knows what one is dealing with it is best to be on the safe side.

At the Country Club there appears to be mainly two kinds—(1) a harmless rat and frog killer, and (2) a grass viper that is deadly. I killed one of each kind last Sunday with the intention of bringing them back for identification. I stored them snugly in one of the cups on the practice green and then forgot all about them. However, I expect and hope the green-keeper found them.

The first of these two snakes is a blackish-grey in colour on its back and sides, and is whitish underneath. This is the harmless one—or so I was told when I described it.

The second is a distinct but dull green with a slender tapering head. Against the fairways they are fairly difficult to detect, and I doubt if they would be seen if they did not move. This, I am told, is the dangerous viper. It is comparatively small—I haven't seen one over 18 inches long—but is also comparatively brave.

The harmless fellow will glide away, or try to, when footsteps approach; perhaps, unlike the viper, it knows it is without any offensive weapon. These grow to quite some size. I have seen one about four feet long.

But the little grass viper took several stabs at my driver before I knocked him out. Note the use of the driver—it is the longest club in the bag.

I don't know what trouble they have at the Royal Hongkong Golf Club with snakes, but at the Kowloon Golf Club and the Country Club, Shek-O, they are rarities. Record "bag" at Sheungshiu last autumn was four in a day.

* * *

THE rain that drove the snakes out lies deep on the course. Casual water and plugged balls are a stroke by stroke occurrence. The 8th green is unplayable and has been for the past five weeks, while the 1st, 2nd and 3rd fairways are in valleys and retain enough water to keep an army several weeks in a desert.

A little more of this weather and I am afraid that all the grass on the course will be drowned—if it isn't already.

* * *

IN talking of snakes as fresh hazards out here, consider the new obstacles that litter the courses at Home. To prevent enemy landings by aeroplane, trenches are being dug and have been dug across fairways, and other hazards in the shape of old tractors, rollers and lorries have been strewn about the approaches on long holes.

One golf Club has gone so far as to plant unused railway sleepers upright for the whole length of holes of 300 yards or more. While yet another oddity is the placing of a strong wire across the fairway three feet above the ground. This, it is said, is sufficient to overturn any landing plane.

War-time golfers might find that these add further spice to the game—though I doubt if there is much time to spare for golf over there at the moment.

* * *

OTHER golf news from Home is that Edinburgh University have retained the Scottish inter-University Women's golf championship by defeating St. Andrews 7 matches to 3, with one match halved.

This was played over the Eden course, St. Andrews.

The holders were successful in four of the forenoon singles, and won all foursomes in the afternoon.

Previously, Edinburgh defeated Glasgow 10-2, while St. Andrews beat the same University 11-1. Aberdeen did not enter a team.

* * *

W. L. HARDIE, assistant secretary of the R. and A. Golf Club for the last four years, has succeeded the late Mr. H. Gullen as secretary. Mr. Gullen is well-known in many parts of the world, and has been R. and A. secretary for the past 28 years. As Britain's ambassador of golf he travelled extensively in charge of many international teams, and accompanied the Walker Cup teams to America.

That the British Amateur and Professional Championships have become among the most popular and esteemed competitions of the world has been credited to his organising ability.

His successor, however, has also had much experience in the organising of championships, and the future of the Club is confidently left in his capable hands.

* * *

OTWAY HAYES, amateur champion of South Africa, has, at the age of 21, followed in the footsteps of Bobby Locke and has turned professional.

Major Baseball

Nationals Humble Americans

NEW YORK, July 8 (UP).—The National Leaguers humbled the Americans 4-0 in the mid-summer Major Baseball classic to-day at St. Louis.

"Reuter" states that the scores were:

	R	H	E
National	4	7	0
American	0	3	1

(Winning pitcher.—Derringer)

Max West's home run in the fifth inning, bringing in two other batters, started the National League's run to victory. The other run was tallied in the eighth.

LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF BOWLS BEING PLAYED TO-DAY

Provided there is no more rain, and provided the greens will dry, the following is the programme of matches in the Open Pairs lawn bowls championship to-day:

AT CIVIL SERVICE

A. R. Minu and A. K. Minu v. A. M. Omar and U. M. Omar.

R. P. Phillips and J. E. Henson v. W. Harris and W. Davies.

R. Basa and J. S. Landolt v. J. E. Noronha and C. G. Silva.

AT POLICE R.C.

W. Melrose and J. C. Chalmers v. J. N. Sweeney and J. Revie.

E. A. Atkins and H. White v. J. Gellatly a nd L. A. Collyer.

"C" Division Tennis

The following is the programme of "C" Division tennis matches for to-day (weather permitting):

Army	v.	Kowloon Indians.
Recreio "A"	v.	Kowloon C.C.
Chinese R.C.	v.	Jewish R.C.
C.B.A.	v.	Recreio "B"
University	v.	Police
Kowloon Tong	v.	South China A. A.

Tennis Star Joins Royal Air Force

Murray Deloford, one of our youngest and brightest lawn tennis stars, is the newest sporting recruit to the Royal Air Force. He has joined as an A/C 2, but hopes to get a commission in the near future.

Deloford's entry into the ranks of the R.A.F. means that all but the first two and the last two of the official L.T.A. ranking list have now joined up.

It is sad that a young player of such talent as Deloford should have his career so rudely interrupted at such an important phase.

After winning the British Junior Championship at the age of 17, he quickly made his mark in senior tennis, and the following year recorded a creditable victory over V. G. Kirby. This year it seemed touch-and-go whether he would get a place in our Davis Cup team.

He was passed over, but, undaunted, went on to show what he could at Wimbledon by a fine win over D. Mitic, the Jugoslavian Davis Cup player—only to meet his Waterloo in the next round at the hands of F. Kukuljevic, also of Jugoslavia. As the Jugoslavian Davis Cup team won the European Zone final against Germany this was not such bad form.

COUNTY CRICKET

London Counties Defeat Cheam And Guildford

Surrey Beat Richmond

LONDON COUNTIES and two British Empire XIs featured in four of the five matches recently played at Home, Surrey, in the remaining game, beating Richmond by 30 runs. The latter game was marked by a lively innings of 55 by P. G. H. Fender.

Century For Hulme

LONDON COUNTIES, in a one-day match passed Cheam's total for the loss of 4 wickets, had for their top scorer Joe Hulme. The Middlesex cricketer reached his century in 80 minutes and got 7 sixes. Best strokes of Eastman were a six and 8 fours, while Fagg hit 9 fours.

Cheam lost four men for 12 and then recovered as the result of good batting by Randall and Ryder, who got most of his runs by cutting and leg hitting. When tried a second time Durston took the last three wickets with 12 balls for 3 runs.

CHEAM

A. M. Lorimer, c Durston b Wellard	1
E. F. Hagger, b Watt	7
V. H. Delaney, lbw b Watt	0
B. E. Randall, c Fagg b Smith	37
R. Clough, b Wellard	0
N. F. Zabell, b Durston	11
C. D. Ryder, st Brooks b Todd	31
G. Banfill, b Durston	16
A. J. Gale, c Hulme b Watt	28
W. D. Fisher, not out	12
S. A. Robson, c Wellard b Durston	0
P. J. Rowland, b Durston	4
B 26 lb 6	34
Total	181

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Wellard	10	1	46	2
Watt	10	1	34	3
Durston	6	0	30	2
Smith	6	1	20	1
Eastman	3	1	3	0
Todd	2	0	8	1
Woolley	1	0	4	0

LONDON COUNTIES

F. S. Lee, run out	16
A. Fagg, c and b Delaney	70
L. C. Eastman, c Fisher b Randall	50
F. E. Woolley, b Randall	5
J. Hulme, not out	101
L. J. Todd, c sub b Banfill	36
A. W. Wellard, run out	1
E. W. Brooks, b Rowland	21
J. Smith, c Rowland b Gale	22
A. Watt, b Gale	2
B 2	2
Total (9 wkts)	326

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Robson	10	1	56	0
Delaney	10	1	42	1
Randall	6	0	30	2
Rowland	5	0	75	1
Banfill	9	0	62	1
Zabell	4	0	35	0
Gale	11	0	4	2

Wellard In Form

FOR AN EASY VICTORY, London Counties were mainly indebted to Wellard, who, for the fourth time in eight games, got rid of half the opposing side, and to the vigorous batting of Todd, Jack Lee, Hulme and Watt.

GUILDFORD

A. W. Geary, c Durston b Watt	20
M. D. Munby, lbw b Wellard	2
H. H. Norris, b Wellard	0
J. M. Lewis, b Wellard	0
B. J. Tingay, lbw b Smith	0
A. E. Ratcliffe, lbw b Durston	34
R. G. Warren, c Todd b Wellard	0
S. G. Hodges, b Durston	10
2nd-Lieut. C. L. Trehair, b Durston	0
H. G. Flippance, b Wellard	4
R. F. L. Piper, not out	14
Lb 5 nb 1	6
Total	96

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Wellard	8.4	1	29	5
Smith	6	2	6	1
Todd	4	1	24	0
Watt	4	1	17	1
Durston	4	0	15	3

LONDON COUNTIES

A. Fagg, b Trehair	30
F. S. Lee, c Flippance b Warren	32
J. Hulme, lbw b Tingay	37
L. J. Todd, c Ratcliffe b Tingay	51
J. Lee, not out	55
J. Smith, c Piper b Hodges	4
F. W. Price, c Munby b Hodges	21
A. Watt, b Munby	61
A. Wellard, c Hodges b Norris	12
B 3 lb 10 nb 1	14
Total (6 wkts)	307

Another Easy Win

AT DOWNE, London Counties beat Downe and District by 254 against 122. Jack Lee scored 74 not out (one 6 and ten 4's) and Jim Smith 54 (four 6's and five 4's), while Durston took seven wickets for 35 and Wellard four for 35.

For the losers N. Catchpole scored 50.

Hat-Trick For Clark

L. P. PARSLOW, of Chingford, who reached a century before lunch, did much at the outset to establish a strong position for the British Empire eleven.

At lunch the score was 160 for two, but when C. B. Clark made a late arrival the West Indies Test cricketer took five for 14, including the hat-trick. Hospitals then collapsed against J. C. Rock, from Ceylon, who took six for 38.

BRITISH EMPIRE XI.

L. D'Arcy, c Montgomery b Skea	21
L. P. Parslow, b Clarke	119
C. L. Walker, b Skea	0
A. Beckman, c Thomas b Clarke	47
R. J. Hayter, b Skea	1
V. Ransom, b Skea	0
J. C. W. Rock, not out	8
D. Donnelly, b Clarke	5
G. Brosnam, c and b Clarke	0
M. Umfreville, b Clarke	0
C. R. Harmer, absent	0
B 6 lb 6 nb 3	15
Total	210

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Skea	18	1	62	4
Knight	8	0	42	0
Thompson	3	0	29	0
Whitehouse	3	0	24	0
Clarke	4.5	0	14	5

COMBINED HOSPITALS

R. V. Hurst (Guy's), c Brosnam b Rock	9
P. Thompson (Mdsx.), c Umfreville b Ransom	10
G. H. Chase (Guy's), b Ransom	23
A. Montgomery (Middlesex), b Rock	0
L. G. Morey (Guy's), b Ransom	11
M. Bates (Bart.'s), b Rock	0
J. W. Whitehouse (Guy's), b Rock	1
H. A. Thomas (Guy's), not out	5
C. B. Clark (Guy's), c Parslow b Rock	22
R. L. Skea (Guy's), b Rock	7
J. H. Knight (Guy's), b Ransom	4
B 2 lb 3 nb 1	6
Total	104

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Ransom	11.5	1	60	4
Rock	11	1	38	6

Another Hat-Trick

BRITISH EMPIRE ELEVEN, whose fast bowler, L. Allen, finished the match at the pavilion end with the hat trick, had for their leading scorer Hugh Bartlett (one 6 and eleven 4's).

BRITISH EMPIRE XI.

L. F. Parslow, b Calcot	76
C. L. Walker, run out	5
W. G. Spencer, c Davidson b Lees	61
F. R. de Saram, b Davidson	8
H. T. Bartlett, c Hall b Lees	62
R. Smith, c and b Bills	55
L. Allen, not out	3
Lb	1
Total (6 wkts dec)	290

LONDON FIRE SERVICE

H. W. Hall, b Allen	16
J. A. Bills, c Umfreville b Smith	3
E. C. Woodgate, b Smith	0
J. W. Levy, c Umfreville b Rock	14
R. M. Davidson, c Hayter b Allen	62
F. W. Field, lbw b de Saram	25
D. Johnson, b de Saram	9
A. Lay, b Smith	1
C. C. Lees, not out	8
W. O. Colbourne, b Allen	0
R. A. Calcot, b Allen	0
B 4 lb 2 nb 2	8
Total	146

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Smith	11	2	42	3
Allen	10.3	0	53	4
Rock	5	0	19	1
de Saram	4	0	20	2
Hayter	2	0	4	0

55 For P. G. H. Fender

PERCY FENDER'S innings of 55, which included eight 4's, and good bowling by Rushworth, who got six wickets, were main factors in the victory of Surrey. Richmond, however, made a sturdy resistance after losing four men for 12, Humphries and Williams each hitting seven 4's.

SURREY

Dr. E. R. Smith, b Williams	22
G. Bush, lbw b Williams	4
T. H. Whitaker, run out	20
J. A. Cutmore, st Kempton b Holt	32
C. Searle, b Holt	0
P. G. H. Fender, b Holt	55
P. Sanders-Clark, c Higgs b Holt	31
Hon. F. R. Rea, not out	12
B. Constable, lbw b Smith	3
W. R. Rushworth, b Holt	3
W. Nevell, b O'Gorman	20
Lb 3	3
Total	206

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Williams	9	2	28	2
Smith	14	0	46	1
Holt	18	1	92	5
O'Gorman	7.4	0	37	1

RICHMOND

Dr. J. S. Higgs, c and b Rushworth	4
J. A. Pettigrew, b Rushworth	3
R. G. Humphries, b Rushworth	50
K. D. Scott, b Rushworth	0
A. T. Horton, c and b Nevell	2
J. H. Williams, c E. R. Smith b Fender	43
B. Lewis, lbw b Fender	7
D. Smith, lbw b Fender	33
J. O'Gorman, c E. R. Smith b Rushworth	13
C. A. Holt, lbw b Rushworth	4
A. Kempton, not out	0
B 7 lb 3 nb 4	14
Total	173

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Nevell	10	0	21	1
Rushworth	12.3	1	43	6
Constable	3	0	33	0
Bush	2	0	26	0
Fender	8	0	28	3



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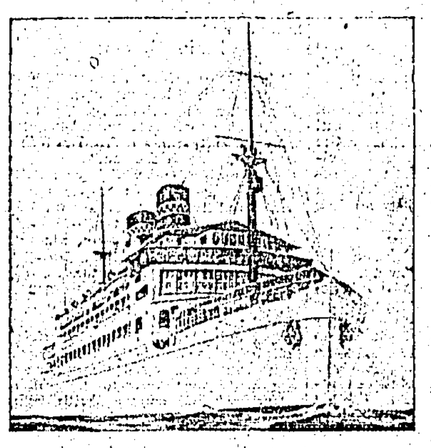


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NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



ALL LUXURIES NOW CONTROLLED AT HOME

THE Government's new order controlling luxury goods applies to the following 17 classes of goods:—

1.—Corsets, corset belts, brassieres, braces, and suspenders.

2.—Gloves, including mittens.

3.—Clothing, knitted, netted, or crocheted. This includes "loeknit" goods such as costumes, two or three-piece suits, jumpers, cardigans, pullovers, neck ties, cravats, scarves, shawls, underwear, shirts, pyjamas, nightdresses, vests, pants, knickers, cami-knickers, petticoats, bathing costumes, stockings.

4.—Lace, lace net, lace curtains, embroidery (other than hand embroidery).

5.—Clothing and trimmings wholly or mainly of fur (including furs, fur coats, slippers, and muffs).

6.—Mattresses, bolsters, pillows, and cushions.

7.—Cork carpet, felt floor coverings, linoleum, floorcloth, plastic flooring, oil baiz, oilcloth, leather cloth, carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, floor mats, and matting. (This does not include travelling rugs.)

8.—Pottery (including domestic pottery, garden pottery, door knobs, finger-plates, vases). Household glass and glassware (including glass mirrors, shelves, finger-plates, cooking utensils, trinket sets, birdcage ware, door knobs, scent sprays, egg-timers, cruet sets, vacuum flasks, table glass but not tumblers).

9.—Office and other Furniture wholly or mainly of metal (including bookcases, cash and deed boxes, bedsteads, safes, light fittings, standard lamps, cutlery, spoons and forks, razors, scissors, potato peelers, kettles, pans, pots boilers, colanders, basins, scuttles, buckets, pails, baths, soap dishes, hot-watter bottles, dustbins, sink baskets, cake tins, cinder sifters).

10.—Trunks, bags, wallets, pouches, purses, jewel cases, and similar receptacles of leather or material resembling leather (including handbags, suitcases, attache cases, hat boxes, satchels, camera cases, sponge bags, pipe cases, tobacco pouches, leather stud boxes, note cases).

11.—Furniture made of willow, cane, or wicker, or material resembling these.

12.—Cameras, photographs enlargers, and accessories.

13.—Musical instruments, including gramophones, radio gramophones, pianolas, and similar instruments (excluding wireless receiving sets and loud speakers) sports, gymnastic, and athletic appliances, and apparatus; and toys (not including crackers, paper hats, and caps).

14.—Fancy goods of ivory, amber jet, coral, mother of pearl, natural shells (including tortoise shell), jade onyx, lapis lazuli, or similar stones; celluloid, papier mache; and also the following (no matter of what they are made), Beads, book ends, blotters, inkstands, photograph and picture frames, ash trays, cigarette cases, boxes, and holders; paper weights, hair combs, manicure sets, powder boxes and puffs, lipstick containers, flapjacks, fountain pens, propelling pencils umbrellas, mechanical lighters.

15.—Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares.

16.—Perfumery and toilet preparations (other than soap and shaving soap, toothpaste and tooth powder). This includes toilet cream, lipsticks, rough, hair dyes, nail varnish, bath salts, shampoos, slimming cream, sunburn lotions, hydrogen peroxide, pumicestone, witch hazel, wave-setting lotions, hair tonics, brilliantine.

17.—The following machinery, plant and appliances: cash registers, domestic plate washers, fans with motors not exceeding 1-10th horse-power, hair-waving and drying machines, lawn mowers, laundering machines, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, electric toasters, irons plate warmers, and kettles.

HONGKONG FAMILIES EVACUATE



WOMEN and children evacuees streaming past the gates at the Kowloon wharf on Friday during the mass evacuation to Manila. The young lady on the extreme right was clearly worried about something when this photograph was taken.—*Ming Yuen.*

COUNCIL OFFICIAL DROVE FATAL CAR

The driver of a non-stop car which fatally injured a woman at Howick, near Preston, on the night of April 5 was disclosed at the inquest recently as Mr. Charles Smith, Lancaster Corporation transport manager, of Rossmoyne-road, Scotforth, Lancaster.

The dead woman was Mrs. Lavinia Jackson, aged 38, of Howick.

Evidence was given by Mrs. Maggie Wint, of the Mason's Arms, St. James's-street, Burnley, that she was returning in Mr. Smith's car from the races at Aintree.

Mrs. Wint said there was no special hurry, and that neither she nor Mr. Smith had any intoxicants.

The deputy-coroner, who said he had a statement by Mr. Smith that he thought he had run into a black cow, returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure" and said he had been in collision with somebody and was anxious to conceal his whereabouts on the road and whom he was with. There were no allegations, however, of such culpable driving as would amount to manslaughter.

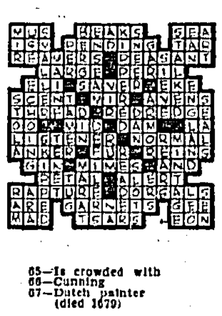
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

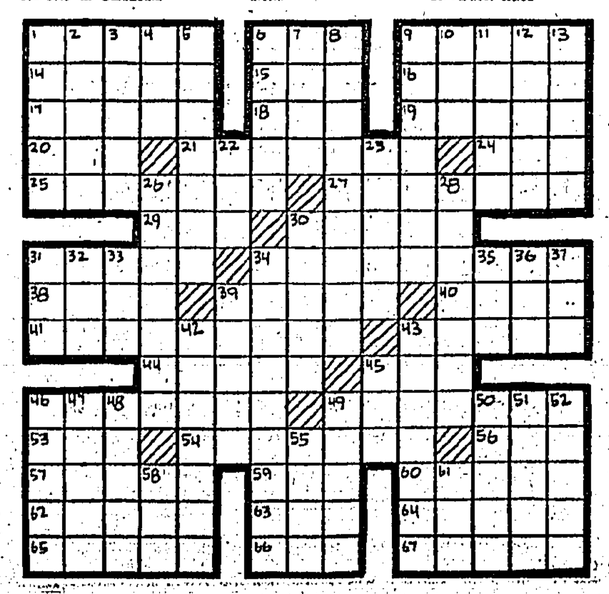
1—Manner (Latin)
6—Ruler of Persia
9—Island in Aegean Sea
14—Quarter-round
15—Sharp fastener
16—Delete
17—Customs duties
18—Social insect
19—Ladder over fence
20—Western Indian
21—Those who move swiftly
24—Edward
25—Diminishes
27—Consumes time idly
29—Exist
30—Semitransparent wool
31—Makes sound like cat
34—Reducing, as by use
36—Ancient Roman poet
39—Ball clubs
40—Surface
41—Makes plain to sight
42—Chews on
44—Small amphibians
45—Greek letter
46—Grassier
49—Adherents of old Persian religion
53—Crock
54—British cavalryman
56—Constellation: the Altar
57—Positive voltaic pole
59—Form of hat
60—Fungus used medicinally
62—Lowest possible point
63—Male sheep
64—City in Oklahoma
65—Is crowded with
66—Cunning
67—Dutch painter (died 1679)

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



DOWN

1—Thirteenth century follower of Genghis Khan
2—Egg-shaped
3—Pigeons
4—Diminutive suffix
5—Unites with fusible metal
6—Engages in boxing
7—Suggests indirectly
8—Deer-like animals
9—Attached by its base
10—Skill
11—New England State
12—Canadian educator, physician and author (died 1919)
13—Embryonic phenomena
22—One (Scottish)
23—Renders muddy, by stirring
26—Small fish
28—Nervous affection, as lockjaw
30—Breathing holes
31—Type of dog (col.)
32—Succulent fruit
33—Run (Scottish)
34—Turns in various directions
35—Man's name
36—Novel
37—Fuel used for cooking
39—More lately discovered
42—Auto mudguards
43—Common gems
45—Philippine peasant
46—Admit as true
47—Frogs
48—Type of lyric poem
49—Bright flower
50—Bird of prey
51—Appearing gnawed
52—The devil
55—Frenchman
58—Decrease illumination of
61—Wheel track



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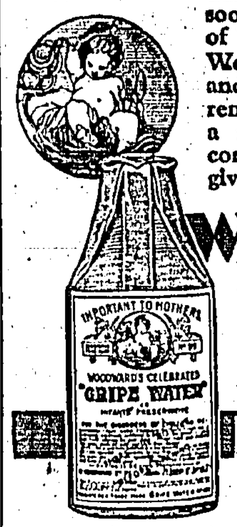
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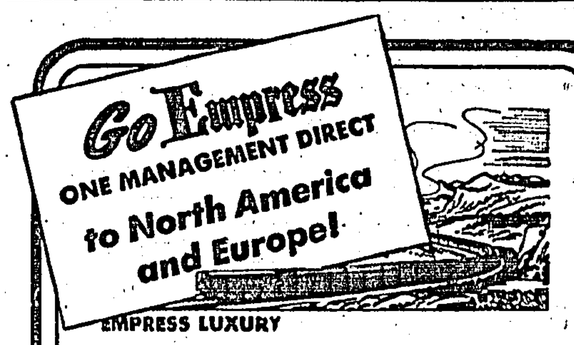


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SHE WAS READY FOR MANILA'S TROPICAL SUNSHINE



EXCELLENT story-telling picture taken during Friday's evacuation of women and children. One mother boards the bus after registering at the K.C.C., carrying a fadeless pram canopy in readiness for Manila's tropical sunshine. The unfailing cheerfulness of the evacuees was a feature of a distressing interlude.—*Ming Yuen.*

HORSES SAVE MAN'S LIFE

MR. FREDERICK FORD, 64-year-old Suffolk magistrate and farmer, owes his life to two of his old farm horses.

Mr. Ford was lying seriously ill at his home at Copdock, near Ipswich.

The horses had carried him home, unattended, after he collapsed on the back of one of them in his fields.

Along Main Road

Villagers saw the procession.

In front walked Spot, while behind came Blossom, carrying her master on her back.

The horses brought him across fields, through the village street, along the main London road with its three lines of traffic, and then, crossing the road down the lane to Mr. Ford's farmhouse, by the centuries-old parish church.

Mr. Ford was unable to move and delirious when he arrived there.

"My husband had a terrible heart attack," Mrs. Ford told the "Daily Herald."

Off To Stable

"The two old mares, which we have had for a number of years, walked on into their stable after my husband had been lifted from Blossom's back. There they waited patiently to be unharnessed.

"There is no doubt that my husband owes his life to them."

A villager said "I saw Mr. Ford slumped on the back of one of his chestnuts with the other leading the way. I wondered what was wrong when he did not speak, but I never guessed that he was so ill."

Mr. Ford is a justice of the Samford (Ipswich) Bench, and a member of the local education authority.

He can remember nothing of his collapse and has no recollection of how he reached home.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT

Tokyo, July 9.

Captain Prince Asaakira Kuni was to-day appointed Captain of the coastal defence ship Yakumo.—*Domei.*

King Leopold's Evil Genius Was A Pro-Nazi Hanger-On

FRESH evidence that King Leopold's capitulation was from the first a "put-up job" has been given me by a man who was on the spot at that time.

His name, for obvious reasons, cannot be given, but he was in a peculiarly good position to know what was going on in Belgium during the early days of the invasion.

In addition, he has known King Leopold himself well over a number of years, and he stresses the change of character that has taken place in him, writes a correspondent.

As a youth Leopold was studious, hard-working, zealous; but since the tragic death of his wife he has been a man living in moroseness, sometimes on the edge of tears, with extreme vacillation of character.

Sinister

His evil genius, this man confirms, was General Van Overstraeten, whom he sent to see Mussolini before the capitulation.

"As a young soldier," I was told, "Van Overstraeten was a hanger on at the Court.

"He was a great man for social life; a clever man, but sinister, and most unpleasant.

"He was pro-German. There is little doubt that he was the devil in the box—and I think that—if you follow the future career of General Van Overstraeten and his wife in a Belgium under German rule, you will find that they have plenty of money and power."

As further light on Belgium before the invasion, my informant pointed out that the Germans had 430 diplomatic passports for cars in Brussels alone. The British probably had about a dozen.

Most of the Germans who held these passports were camouflaged officers of high rank.

Curious Attitude

When, in response to Leopold's appeal, British and French troops moved into Belgium, the people in the streets greeted them fervently and strewed their way with flowers.

Far different, says my informant, was the welcome given to the British and French staffs by Leopold and the men about him.

"Let us just say that Belgian headquarters did not seem very pleased to see them. The King's attitude, in particular, was very curious and defeatist from the start.'

He kept on saying that the position was terrible and there was nothing that could be done to remedy it."

When the invasion began two most important bridges over the Meuse were not blown up, as is well known. That in itself points to treachery.

Threw Down Arms

The 1st Belgian Corps had fairly heavy losses, no air support, no tank support, no equipment, equal to modern warfare. It had every reasonable justification to retire.

But from the first day, continued my informant, there were large numbers of unarmed Belgian soldiers mingled with the streams of refugees. They had thrown their arms away.

Moreover, faced as the Belgians were with such German superiority they carried out a retreat which, in the opinion of my informant, would have been militarily impossible without the tacit consent of the Germans themselves.

"Put-Up Job"

"I have reason for thinking," he said, "that the whole thing was a put-up job, in which General Van Overstraeten was the leader, assisted by some, but not all, of the Belgian Staff."

"Incidentally, some of those men had served with Allied Forces in the last war, and wear British decorations—which, I hope, will quickly be removed from them."

Van Overstraeten and his helpers, he maintains, worked on the vacillating character of Leopold until he capitulated.

They were given the opportunity to do so by the German break through in France, which compelled the French forces in Belgium to retire.

This they made their pretext for saying that all was lost, and the French were deserting the Belgians.

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Nazi Monroe Doctrine

Rome, July 9.

Informed circles to-day envisaged a Monroe Doctrine for Europe directed by the Axis following a statement by the official spokesman that the talks of Count Ciano in Berlin were concerned with military and political problems resulting from the war.

"The Axis has shown itself not only a military but a political instrument," they declared, "After the forthcoming final victory the Axis feels that it has a responsibility of a European character."—*United Press.*

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I'm going home to my PHILCO

ALLEGED TEXT OF JAPANESE DEMANDS TO GT. BRITAIN

WHAT purports to be the text of the Japanese demands which were presented to Great Britain on June 28 came into the hands of the "Telegraph" this morning from a source which we believe to be reliable.

It is believed that the text will be released for publication in Tokyo and London within the next 48 hours.

The "Telegraph," whilst relying upon its source, cannot vouch for the accuracy of the text published below.

The Japanese demands, according to this source, are divided into two sections.

The first relates to the Burma Road, the British military garrison at Shanghai, and Chinese currency.

The second section relates to Hongkong:

The alleged text of the first section demands:

1.—Complete closure of the Burma Road and Hongkong frontier;

2.—Withdrawal of the British garrison from the Shanghai area;

3.—Withdrawal of support for Chinese national currency.

Hongkong Demands

The section specifically relating to Hongkong is alleged to be as follows:

1.—Effective closure of the supply route to China via the Hongkong frontier, and Japanese inspectors to be stationed in Hongkong for the purpose of seeing that this provision is fulfilled;

2.—Deportation from the Colony of over 20 Chinese considered to be anti-Japanese and anti-Nanking;

3.—Effective suppression of anti-Japanese and anti-Nanking propaganda in Hongkong by newspapers and organisations. Relief bodies to be entirely divorced from politics;

4.—Closure of the branches of the four Chinese Government banks in Hongkong;

5.—Suspension of all communications, including aerial, between Hongkong and Free China.

Effect Of Capitulation

It will be recalled that demands of of a similar nature have already been accepted by French Indo China, and Japanese inspectors are now stationed there for the purpose of watching the effect of the closure of the frontier.

The Japanese demands apparently aim at the complete isolation of Free China from the outside world, the only route not touched by the demands being the "back door" to Russia, which is beyond Japan's reach.

Closure of the Burma Road would not only prevent access of goods from other Continents to China but would also prevent Chinese exports from going overseas.

GOOD NEWS FOR OUR EVACUEES

Customs Concessions By Australian Govt.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

MELBOURNE, July 10 (UP).—In response to the request of the "Hongkong Telegraph" for information regarding the Australian Government's ruling on the admissibility into the Commonwealth of evacuees' personal effects I made enquiries in Canberra, the capital, this morning.

I have been informed that Hongkong women and children who are being evacuated from Hongkong will be permitted to take bona fide personal effects into Australia without any limit being imposed regarding quantity or value.

Duty Free

These personal effects will be admitted duty free irrespective of whether they accompany the evacuee or are shipped separately from Hongkong by husbands of evacuees.

In the latter case, however, the Australian customs department will require satisfactory identification. This can be provided by the evacuee herself.

Gifts Not Included

It is emphasised that presents do not constitute personal effects and duty will be charged on any that are taken in.

Household effects and furniture will be admitted duty free to the total value of £100, irrespective of whether they accompany the evacuee or are sent separately in other ships.

But the Commonwealth will charge full duty on all household effects which have not been in the possession of the evacuee in Hongkong for twelve calendar months. Under no circumstances will new furniture be considered bona fide household effects and duty accordingly will be charged.

The maximum value of household effects permitted into Australia without duty being payable is £100 for each adult person. Children will not be permitted to declare household effects as their personal property.

The six Australian States have all announced that they are co-operating with the Commonwealth Government in arranging to render every possible assistance to the Hongkong evacuees when they arrive here.

COOLIDGE DUE TO-MORROW

The President Coolidge is due to arrive in Hongkong at 7.30 a.m. tomorrow morning (Thursday), at the boom.

TRIAL MOBILISATION FOR AMBULANCE MEN

It is learned from a reliable source that preparations are being made to partially mobilise the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

The mobilisation is in the nature of a trial and will probably last a month, and it is emphasised that it is in no way connected with any alarming situation.

About 250 members, including five Divisional Superintendents and a similar number of Ambulance officers, are affected. It is further learned that some of the nurses may also be mobilised.

A senior officer of the Brigade, on being approached this morning, said he was not in a position to say anything. "I can neither confirm nor deny it," he added.

Registration Problems Clarified

Several problems arising from the new regulations concerning registration of British subjects were clarified this afternoon by a Government spokesman.

Chinese women married to Britons or Chinese married to British women are excluded from the registration.

The offspring of such a union may or may not register, depending on whether the parents consider them of Chinese or European race.

Indians, Malayans and other British races must register.

It is necessary to produce passports or birth certificates.

Landlord's Concession

Substantial Rent Reductions

The "Telegraph" learns that an owner of considerable property in Hongkong intends to meet the situation created by the evacuation of women and children by substantial rent reductions to tenants who remain alone in their homes.

It is believed that the reduction will be as much as fifty per cent. of the rent paid last month.

May Provide Lead

Reduction in rent will not apply to premises where several people have congregated together to form messes, etc.

It is considered possible that some other landlords will follow this voluntary lead, especially in view of the fact that many modern flats in Kowloon are now empty and are unable to find tenants.

GERMANIC UNION

Germany's Plan For Scandinavia

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, July 10 (UP).—Germany now considers the Scandinavian countries to be part of the "Germanic Union in the North Sea and Baltic."

This statement was issued to foreign journalists last night by a spokesman of Goebbels' Propaganda Department.

The spokesman mentioned Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

NAVAL BATTLE REPORTED

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

GOTHENBURG, July 9 (UP).—Heavy gunfire has been heard throughout to-day from the direction of the Skager Rak.

It is believed that an important naval engagement is in progress between British and German units.

A British plane was sighted over the Gothenburg archipelago.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Aid For Children

NEW YORK, July 9 (Reuter).—Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, has accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of the International Children's Refugee Committee which was formed in New York to-day to raise $5,000,000 to provide homes for refugee children.

Ultimatum To Turkey, Reported

Russia Seeks Control Of Dardanelles

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ATHENS, July 10.(UP).—Unconfirmed reports from Istanbul state that Soviet Russia has handed Turkey an ultimatum demanding control of the Dardanelles.

The report cannot be confirmed in official quarters.

Simultaneously, it is reported from Riga that Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are to be completely absorbed into the Soviet Union.

A referendum of the people will be held in the three Republics on Sunday and they will immediately afterwards be incorporated into the Union as Soviet republics.

Short-Lived Independence

The three tiny Baltic republics were born of the Russian revolution.

Estonia was proclaimed an independent Republic on February 24, 1918. It has a pact of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia.

Latvia gained its independence on November 18, 1918. It has a pact of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia.

Lithuania's independence was proclaimed at Vilna on February 16, 1918. It had pacts of Non-Aggression with both Soviet Russia and Germany. Germany seized Memelland in 1919.

Soviet Demands On Iran

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ISTANBUL, July 10. (Domei).—German and Italian sources report to-day that Russia has served demands on Iran.

Negotiations are now in progress between the two countries.

The demands, say Nazi informants, are for the establishment of a new border, the cession of an area along the southern shore of the Caspian Sea.

Soviet Pushing Into Balkans

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ISTANBUL, July 9—(Domei).—The Soviet Union is expected to present some form of demands upon Turkey, according to German and Italian circles here to-day.

These Soviet demands will presumably include the return of the former Russian territory which includes such cities as Erzurum, Kars and Ardahan, and the recognition of Soviet sovereignty over the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

These possible demands against Turkey, together with those against Iran, are understood to constitute the Soviet Union's first step in her southward push.

Taking advantage of the approach of German and Italian general onslaughts against the British Isles, the Soviet Union is attempting her drives into the Balkans and the Near East.

Eire Ready For Nazis

Invasion Warning By Minister

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

DUBLIN, July 10 (UP).—Preparations against invasion have been completed in Eire.

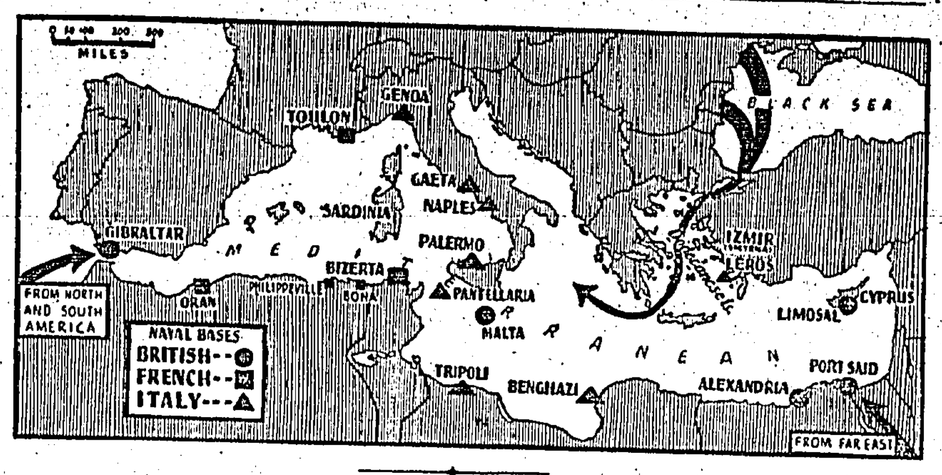
In a broadcast to-day, Mr. Sean Lemass, the Minister of Supplies, issued the frank warning that Eire might be invaded this week or next week.

He urged merchants, coal dealers, manufacturers and householders to stock up with essential supplies, particularly of food and coal, in order to avoid difficulties if a crisis arose.

Board Of Trade Imposes Ban

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The Board of Trade has prohibited all exports to Algeria, Tunisia and the French zone in Morocco.

The order is being enforced immediately.



ITALIAN FLEET ROUTED IN BIG NAVAL FIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

THE FIRST NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE WAR BETWEEN ITALIAN AND BRITISH BATTLESHIPS HAS ENDED IN THE ROUT OF AN ITALIAN SQUADRON IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Only meagre reports of the engagement are to hand as yet, and the last reports indicated that the Italian Fleet was in flight, closely pursued by heavy British units.

Contact between the British and Italian battle fleets was made east of Malta.

Battleship Hit

At least one direct hit was scored on a 35,000-ton Italian battleship.

Simultaneously with this battle British squadrons stationed at Gibraltar and Alexandria, at either end of the Mediterranean, left their stations and are apparently converging on the central Mediterranean area.

The official report of the engagement east of Malta was made in an Admiralty announcement this morning. It said:

"Contact has been made with enemy forces east of Malta.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet announces that one of the British battleships obtained a direct hit on an Italian battleship.

Italians In Flight

"The enemy is now being pursued."

"The British squadron which departed from Gibraltar was attacked at sea by enemy bombers as it was carrying out a sweep towards the central Mediterranean.

The Officer Commanding this force reports that four of the enemy aircraft were destroyed and seven others damaged.

Italian Report

LONDON, July 10 (Reuter).—The Rome correspondent of the Stefani Agency states that Italian naval forces yesterday encountered British naval units while returning from escorting an Italian convoy to a port in Cyrenaica.

The battle began at 2.30 p.m. and raged until 9 p.m., and numerous bombing formations in successive waves attacked enemy ships with heavy calibre bombs.

GALLANT PILOTS

New Awards Made To R.A.F. Heroes

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—An R.A.F. award list of 73 includes one recipient of the Distinguished Service Order, since reported killed in action, 26 Distinguished Flying Crosses of which one is since dead and one reported missing, and 21 Distinguished Flying Medals of which one has since been reported missing.

Flew At 500 Feet

One officer decorated succeeded in making a detailed reconnaissance of an objective from 500 feet, enabling him subsequently to bomb the most vital part of the target accurately and with devastating results.

Another officer led the first leaflet raid over Germany at the beginning of the war and since has been a splendid example of courage and determination.

A sergeant is decorated for locating and bombing a railway siding and trucks with 12 250-pound bombs from 600 feet. From the violent explosion that followed it was evident that the ammunition train was destroyed.

House Collapses In Rain Storm

When a small house collapsed in Pingshan village, New Territories, on Monday, during a heavy rain storm, its owner, To Keung, was buried under a gable wall, but was dug out by the Police. He suffered no apparent injury, but has been admitted into Queen Mary Hospital for observation.

Ile De France At Singapore?

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, July 10 (UP).—A Tokyo despatch claims that the 43,500-ton French trans-Atlantic liner Ile de France is being held in Singapore by the British authorities.

The Ile de France has accommodation for 1,500 passengers.

Since the outbreak of the war she was in New York Harbour, but about ten weeks ago left there for an unknown destination, heavily laden with cargo.

The Ile de France is owned by the Trans-atlantique Cie Generale.

RELATIONS WITH FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Chinese Report Of Battle Not True

The report in the Chungking "Hsin Shu Pao" to the effect that British and French warships clashed at Kwangchowwan on Sunday is believed to be without foundation.

An official denial is expected to be issued later to-day.

Relations between the British and French naval authorities in the Far East are believed to be completely harmonious.

Although no direct or official information is available it is believed, on the basis of reports from travellers, that the French Indo-China authorities have decided to work in conjunction with Britain in the prosecution of the war.

It will be recalled that the Petain Government recently recalled the military governor of Indo China and replaced him with Vice-Admiral Decoux, Commander-in-Chief of the French Squadron. Whether Vice-Admiral Decoux has assumed his new post is not known.

Shipping and air lines are now functioning normally between Hongkong and French Indo China ports. Air France service between Hongkong, Indo China and Iran has resumed, and Imperial Airways have resumed between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Indo China.

These facts would seem to indicate that the situation is entirely normal.

U.S. ISSUING NEW LOAN

NEW YORK, July (Reuter).—The United States Treasury is issuing $650,000,000 of 2¼ per cent. bonds to-morrow when maturities and another details will be disclosed.

The issue will raise the Federal debt to a new high level of $43,700,000,000 or within $1,300,000,000 of the borrowing power available on non-military expenses.

PETAIN PROMISES PURGE

Daladier & Reynaud In Danger

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ZURICH, July 9 (UP).—France's democratic Parliament to-day voted itself out of existence in favour of a totalitarian dictatorship, with Marshal Petain as Fuehrer.

Petain's first act may be to institute a purge, involving criminal charges against M. Daladier and M. Reynaud, both of whom are in custody.

Both Chambers rushed through the rubber-stamp legislation dissolving Parliament.

The new dictatorship is closely patterned on Mussolini's Fascist regime in Italy.

Laval Prominent

M. Laval figures prominently in the new dictatorship.

He issued a warning to-day saying that any wavering by the French people would mean forfeiting the "honourable peace" with Germany.

Only three Deputies and one

Turn to Page 2, Third Column

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words $2.50

for 3 days prepaid

WANTED TO BUY.

WE PAY HIGH PRICES for all gold and silver articles, diamonds, jade and jewels. Apply China Gold Refining Co. Room 6, Pedder Building, 2nd floor.

FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 80 excellent views of the Colony. Price $1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph Tenth Annual Amateur Photographic Competition

June — September, 1940.

Two Silver Trophies Awarded by ILFORD LTD.

For the best and second-best entries.

Four Silver Trophies Awarded by EASTMAN KODAK CO.

First Prizes in each of the four Sections.

$250 CASH PRIZES $250

SECTION ONE

General Pictorial: Land and Seascapes: Architecture; Street Scenes, etc.

1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30. 3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

SECTION TWO

Portraits: Informal Close-ups: Human Studies.

1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30. 3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

SECTION THREE

Still Life and Table Top Studies.

1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30. 3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

SECTION FOUR

(Craftsmen's Section)

The whole of the work entailed in the production of every entry must have been done by the competitors who will be required to make a declaration to this effect. Each entry must have pasted on the back a special entry form obtainable on application from The Hongkong Telegraph or from the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Photographic Society. Subjects at the discretion of competitors.

1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30. 3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.

2.—No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.

3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.

4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible

6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.

7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.

8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.

9.—No picture to entered in more than one Section.

10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of one of the following sizes:—10×12, 16×20.

11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.

12.—Members of the Staffs of the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *South China Morning Post* are not permitted to compete.

13.—The decision of the Judges shall be final.

14.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the *Telegraph* offices within seven days.

ENTRY FORM

NAME .....

SECTION .....

ADDRESS .....

Please use block letters and paste this on back of each Entry in sections 1, 2 and 3.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall.

The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.

The Inspector, 62 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd. Floor.

The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

H.K. Banks $.....1,110 b.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.) £..64 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.) £..65 n.
Chartered £.....57/8 n.
Mercantile, A. & B. £.....20 3/4 n.
Mercantile, C. £.....11 1/4 n.
East Asia $.....73 n.

INSURANCES

Canton $.....218 n.
Union $.....320 sa.
China Underwriters $....50 cts. n.
H.K. Fire $.....100 n.

SHIPPING

Douglases $.....120 n.
Steamboats $.....11 n.
Indo-Chinas P. $ x.d.....100 n.
Indo-Chinas D.$.....60 n.
Shell (Bearers) s/-.....33/0 n.
Waterboats $ x.d.....0.90 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Wharves $.....95 n.
Docks (old) $.....15 3/4 n.
Docks (new) $.....15 1/4 n.
Providents $.....3.35 bc.
Sh. Docks Sh. $.....23 n.

MINING

Kaitan $/-.....15/6 n.
Raubs $.....0.55 n.
H.K. Mines.....5 cts. n.

LANDS

Hotels.....3 1/4 n.
Lands $.....29 1/2 b.
Lands 4% Debentures.....100 n.
S'hai Lands Sh. $.....9.70 n.
Humphreys $.....8 n.
H.K. Realties $.....3 1/4 n.
Chinese Estates $.....104 1/2 n.

UTILITIES

Trams $.....14.30 sa.
Peak Trams (old) $.....7.40 n.
Peak Trams (new) $.....3.70 n.
Star Ferries $.....60 n.
Y. Ferries $.....22 n.
China Lights (old) $.....5.90 b.
China Lights (new) $.....3.05 n.
H.K. Electrics (old) $.....36 n.
H.K. Electrics (new) $.....35 n.
Macao Electrics (old) $.....17 n.
Macao Electrics (new) $.....16 n.
Sandakan Lights $.....11 3/4 n.
Telephones (old).....19 b.
Telephones (new) $.....7.00 n.

INDUSTRIALS

Cald: Macg. (Ord.), Sh. $..14.00 n.
Cald: Macg. (Pref.), Sh. $...12 n.
Canton Ices $.....1 n.
Cements $.....13.20 n.
H.K. Ropes $.....4 1/4 n.

STORES, &c.

Dairy Farms $.....17 sa.
Watsons $.....7 1/2 b.
Lane Crawfords $.....7.45 n.
Sincere's $.....2.60 n.
Wing On (H.K.) $.....39 n.
Powell Ltd. $.....1 n.

COTTON MILLS

Ewo Sh. $.....20 1/4 n.
S'hai Cotton Sh. $.....210 n.

MISC.

H.K. Govt. 4% Loan.....102 n.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2 % Loan (x. Int.)95 n.
H.K. Govt. (1940).....95 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 G$Bds. 43% n.
H. K. Entertainments $....0.60 n.
Constructions (old) $.....1 3/4 n.
Constructions (new) $.....1 n.
Vibro Piling $.....8 n.
Marsmans Inv. (Lon.) s/-..8/0 n.
Marsmans Inv. (H.K.) s/-..4/- n

THE WAR FUND

TOTAL STEADILY MOUNTS

Totals of $1,237,024.39 and £2,828.-15.0d. were reached by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd., yesterday afternoon, including a little over $100 contributed from the Gloucester Hotel, being the month's takings from the electrical gramophone in the ground floor lounge. Latest subscriptions received are as follow:

Anonymous	20.
Anonymous E. K.	5.
Mrs. Muriel Willcocks	100.
Anonymous	100.
Anonymous	50.
Mr. Li Jowson	200.
Mr. Au Kwok-leung	20.
Rizal Birthday Fund (1st. instalment)	100.
Mr. E. Mauricio	100.
Mr. A. A. Marcal	25.
"Rangoon Traveller"	4/-

WAR FUND SUPPORT

At the monthly meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the Secretary, Mr. H. Y. Tso, announced that a joint statement was recently published in the Chinese newspapers by the Tung Wah Hospital and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, asking all Chinese in Hongkong to contribute generously towards the British war funds.

Mr. Tso mentioned that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce had sent $1,000 to the *South China Morning Post* War Fund.

HOME, July 9 (U.P.)—Three people were killed and more than 100 injured in a head-on collision between two trams on the outskirts of Rome to-night. The blackout is blamed for the accident.

Naval Yard Chargeman In Court

False Pretences Charge Upheld

George Percy Clarke, chargeman of the Royal Naval Yard, was charged before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at the Central Magistracy this morning with obtaining $25 from Lam Waiching, married woman, by pretending that he was in a position to obtain an apprenticeship for Lam's son in the Yard on February 15. Clarke pleaded not guilty.

Lam said she had known Clarke for over a year, and had asked him to get a job for her son in the Yard, to which he agreed and advised her son to become an electrician. Two days later, Clarke asked her for $25 which was to be "Cumshaw" for a certain Chinese in the Yard, saying that if he failed to secure the job, the money would be refunded.

Mo Yung, amah employed by Lam, stated that she saw her mistress hand $25 to Clarke.

Defendant's Evidence

In evidence, Clarke said he was acquainted with Lam, and she asked him to get an apprenticeship in the Yard for her son. He asked her for $25 and a receipt was given to Lam.

After he had learned that the Yard was not taking apprentices, he brought a No. 1 Chinese to Lam's residence and explained the situation to her. Clarke said he wanted to return the money to Lam, and added that he had asked Lam to send her son to school to learn English, thus making him more eligible for an apprenticeship next year.

Clarke was convicted and was remanded until to-morrow to see whether he could pay the $25.

PETAIN PURGE

FROM PAGE ONE

Senator voted against the dictatorship. Their fate is unknown.

German reports from Vichy, the French capital, state that Laval is heading the group which is insisting on the punishment of M. Daladier, M. Reynaud and General Gamelin "for the declaration and continuation of the war."

More Formality.

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The French Chamber of Deputies approved Marshal Petain's new Fascist Constitution to-day by 395 votes to three, showing that the whole business was just a mere formality.

The Bill will go to the Senate to-morrow and will be presented to the two Houses together, sitting as a National Assembly. The same easy passage is expected.

Under the new Constitution, dictatorial terms will be given Marshal Petain.

To-day's meeting was important as by it the Chamber of Deputies signed away its own life. The opposition of only three shows that dictatorship is already at work.

The meeting marked the end of long centuries of the freedom of France.

Senate Approves

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Following the action of the Chamber, the French Senate adopted by 225 votes to one the resolution proposing the revision of the Constitution, states a Berne dispatch to the official German news agency.

Fate Of Prisoners

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—While all French prisoners held by the Axis Powers will remain in captivity, all persons of whatever nationality who recently were arrested in France for acts favourable to Germany will be released.

The French Armistice delegation has accepted this order.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says:

Many enquiries remain in the market, sellers, however are not ready to trade nor do they give any indication of prices that might lead to trade. Business is thus made difficult and dealings recorded are few and far between.

Buyers

H.K. Banks $1,110
Providents $3.35
H.K. Lands $29.50
Trams $14
China Lights (Old) $5.80
Telephones (Old) $19

Sellers

Electrics $35.75

Sales

Trams $14.30/40
Dairy Farms $17

Nazi Monroe Doctrine

Rome, July 9.

Informed circles to-day envisaged a Monroe Doctrine for Europe directed by the Axis following a statement by the official spokesman that the talks of Count Ciano in Berlin were concerned with military and political problems resulting from the war.

"The Axis has shown itself not only a military but a political instrument," they declared, "After the forthcoming final victory the Axis feels that it has a responsibility of a European character."—*United Press.*

LETTERS

Police Reservists—Appeal To Employers

To The Editor,
The "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow me to draw the attention of all employers concerned to revised arrangements for duties of Police Reservists. As from Thursday July 11, members of the Reserve have been detailed for six hours duty daily—a tour of three hours between 7 a.m. and noon, and a tour of three hours between 6 p.m. and midnight. It is hoped that this arrangement will enable Reservists to continue in their civil employment.

I would request the sympathetic co-operation of employers to enable Reservists to carry out their orders.

T. H. KING,
Commissioner of Police.

The Rent Problem

Sir,—I wish to express my views on a subject in which I feel sure that many residents of Hongkong are very seriously concerned. First I would like to make it clear that this letter is not written with any spirit of criticism of the Government, who have hardly had time to deal with the question of leases and other forms of agreement between landlord and tenant, but to ensure that my reasoning on this matter will be brought promptly to the attention of all to whom the public look for justice.

For reasons which will be obvious, I must use a "nom de plume" and I cannot give precise details of my own case.

Immediately on being introduced as a prospective tenant, the rental of the accommodation I now occupy was increased from a very high figure to a very excessive one, which force of circumstances compelled me to accept.

I was then called upon to place my signature to certain terms which included one to the effect that I would give one calendar month's notice of my quitting the premises. My landlord has intimated that he is not yet prepared to discuss the matter of a reduction in rent and that any consequent decision to quit must be covered by one month's notice commencing on the 1st. day of the month at the end of which I intend to quit. The obvious intention of the landlord is to squeeze the exorbitant rental from the tenant for July and August at least, or possibly on the 31st. of July to make a small unacceptable reduction in rental in the hope that the tenant would be too late to tender a written notice to quit at the end of August under the one sided agreement (the landlord himself signed nothing).

In the first place the landlord was (and still is) profiteering through war which resulted in an influx of refugees. The Government's recent action (which undoubtedly is very wise) has created special circumstances (resulting from war) in which the tenant should be relieved of his obligation as regards notice to the landlord. Emergency regulations are enforced to meet war contingencies, and so the law should now be revised to meet the emergency situation created by Government itself whereby men with families are left, I believe, with legal obligations to their landlords which are inequitable in view of tenants' obligations to their families who must be provided with a home elsewhere. The tenant now has full justification for appealing for emergency regulations to release him from agreements which may hold good in normal times. I suggest 75 per cent. of June rentals for July and one week's notice to quit provided emergency regulations are passed and announced by the 24th July.

Whilst on this subject I would like to point out that a landlord netting a return of, say five per cent. per annum on a $105 house a few years ago would be making ten times that profit on the same house now.

Food Control regulations rightly present increases in profit on foodstuffs, so the landlords have had a fine deal. Both houses and food are essential and I hope Government will do something to put things on a more equitable basis.

TENANT.

Warning To Hitler

War Potentialities Of U.S. Revealed

NEW YORK, July 9 (Reuter).—"We are determined that no European nation shall ever invade our shores", declared Mr. Louis Johnson, assistant Secretary of War when broadcasting over the Columbia system to-night.

Given time, America's unmatched industrial facilities could be converted into a military defence such as the world has never beheld, he declared.

The United States productive capacity for planes to-day was 14,000 a year. A year from to-day they hoped to mark 25,000 or more a year. To-day the regular army was 240,000, but a year from now it will be 375,000 plus the National Guard.

NO FAMINE IN FRANCE

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The French Minister of Food and Agriculture announced to-day that reserves of corn, meat and wine are sufficient so that there need be no fear of famine in France.

Restrictions on imported products, however, will be made still more severe.

HONGKONG FAMILIES EVACUATE



WOMEN and children evacuees streaming past the gates at the Kowloon wharf on Friday during the mass evacuation to Manila. The young lady on the extreme right was clearly worried about something when this photograph was taken.—*Ming Yuen.*

LETTERS TO EVACUEES

The Post Office has not yet arranged any standard address through which letters can be sent to evacuees in Manila.

"I do not know whether it is intended by the Government to arrange such a standard address later," said the Postmaster General (Mr. Forrest) to-day, "But I think the address I suggested the other day will be found adequate."

This address was:" Mrs.——, British evacuee c/o General Post Office, Manila."

ROOSEVELT AND THIRD TERM

WASHINGTON, July 9 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt at a Press conference to-day parried all questions designed to draw out his views on whether he should stand for a third term as President.

Several hours earlier, Representative Sabath had stated after a talk with the President that President Roosevelt was not a candidate for a third term, but that he could not refuse the "nomination that would be given him."

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Teleki, and the Foreign Minister, Count Csaky, have left Budapest for a short visit to Berlin, according to the German news agency.

ALIENS IN MALAYA

Questions For The House Of Lords

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—In the House of Lords to-morrow, Lord Marchwood, formerly Sir George Penny, will ask the Government whether they will follow the action of the Straits Government with regard to enemy aliens.

Government's Decision

Lord Marchwood said that the Straits Government, while realising that distress and inconvenience may possibly be caused to a certain number of innocent persons, have decided to intern all enemy aliens as they are not prepared to take any unnecessary risk in the present state of world affairs.

Lord Marchwood will also ask whether, if for any reason the British Government consider it undesirable to intern them in Britain, they will take steps as soon as possible to arrest and ship them to wherever they will constitute the least danger to the State.

SPAIN'S TROOPS CONCENTRATE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NEW YORK, July 9 (Domei).—Reports received in New York state that Spain is concentrating large forces under the pretext of conducting military manoeuvres.

It is believed that the action might be designed against Portugal and Gibraltar.

Unconfirmed reports claim that certain German forces are already in Spain at Bilbao and Salamanca.

YOUR BOMBERS

The South China Morning Post, Ltd., — is receiving subscriptions to

THE FUND TO ASSIST BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT.

The whole of the money subscribed is being handed to The Government of Hongkong for transmission to

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

For the Purchase of Aeroplanes or such other Armaments as the British Government may decide.

Donations will be received by The South China Morning Post. Cheques should be made payable to **"War Fund—South China Morning Post Limited."**

All donations will be acknowledged in the columns of The S. C. M. Post & The Hongkong Telegraph.

POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 9 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Air Mail by "Air France Airways Service".....July 10.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Service".....July 10.
Canton.....July 11.
Japan and Shanghai.....July 11.
Manila.....July 11.
Manila.....July 11.
Saigon.....July 11.
Shanghai.....July 11.
Shanghai.....July 11.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service,"—San Francisco date, 25th June.....July 12.
Japan.....July 12.
Japan and Shanghai.....July 12.
Shanghai.....July 12.
Shanghai and Amoy.....July 12.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 2nd July.....July 13.
Bangkok.....July 13.
Canton.....July 13.
Shanghai.....July 13.
Shanghai.....July 13.
Japan and Shanghai.....July 13.
Haiphong.....July 15.
Manila.....July 15.
Japan and Manila.....July 15.
Shanghai.....July 16.
Japan and Shanghai.....July 16.
Canton.....July 17.
Java and Manila.....July 17.
Straits.....July 17.
Japan.....July 18.
Shanghai.....July 18.
Calcutta and Straits.....July 19.
Japan.....July 19.

OUTWARD MAILS
Wednesday, July 10

Manila.....4.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Indo China and Iran by the "Air France Airways."
Kowloon P. O.
Reg., ...July 10, 5.00 p.m.
Ord., ...July 10, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg., ...July 10, 5.00 p.m.
Ord., ...July 10, 7.00 p.m.

Thursday, July 11

Shanghai.....12.30 p.m.
Swatow.....1 p.m.
Amoy.....7 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, and United Kingdom.
K.P.O.
Parcels.....3.00 p.m.
Reg.....5.00 p.m.
Ord.....5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Parcels.....3.00 p.m.
Reg.....5.00 p.m.
Ord.....7.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and United-Kingdom via Vancouver B.C., (Parcels for Canada only).
K.P.O.
Parcels.....4.00 p.m.
Reg.....5.00 p.m.
Ord.....5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Parcels.....4.00 p.m.
Reg.....5.00 p.m.
Ord.....7.00 p.m.

Friday, July 12

Amoy.....6 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, and United Kingdom.
K.P.O.
Reg.....July 12, 2.45 p.m.
Ord.....July 12, 3.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg.....July 12, 2.45 p.m.
Ord.....July 12, 3.30 p.m.
Parcels only for Straits...5.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Central and South America and United-Kingdom via San Francisco (No parcels for Canada).
K.P.O.
Parcels.....July 12, 4 p.m.
Reg.....July 12, 5 p.m.
Ord.....July 12, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Parcels.....July 12, 4 p.m.
Reg.....July 12, 5 p.m.
Ord.....July 12, 6.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U.S.A., and Europe via "Pan-American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services."
K.P.O.
Reg., ...July 12, 5.00 p.m.
Ord., ...July 12, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg., ...July 12, 5.00 p.m.
Ord., ...July 12, 7.00 p.m.

Saturday, July 13

Shanghai and Parcels only for Tientsin.....9 a.m.
Shanghai and Parcels only for Tientsin.....12.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Service" to Durban and thence by Sea Service to United-Kingdom.
G.P.O. & K.P.O.
Reg.....July 13, 5.00 p.m.
Ord.....July 13, 5.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U. S. A., and Europe via "Pan American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services."
K.P.O.
Reg.....July 13, 5.00 p.m.
Ord.....July 13, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg.....July 13, 5.00 p.m.
Ord.....July 13, 5.30 p.m.
Haiphong.....5.30 p.m.
Straits.....5.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa and United Kingdom.
G. P. O. and K. P. O.
Parcels, ...July 13, 5 p.m.
Reg., ...July 13, 5 p.m.
Ord., ...July 15, 6.30 a.m.

Sunday, July 14

Canton.....7.15 a.m.
Fort Bayard and Holhow...9.00 a.m.
Amoy and Shanghai.....9 a.m.

Monday, July 15

Haiphong.....Noon
Canton.....7 p.m.

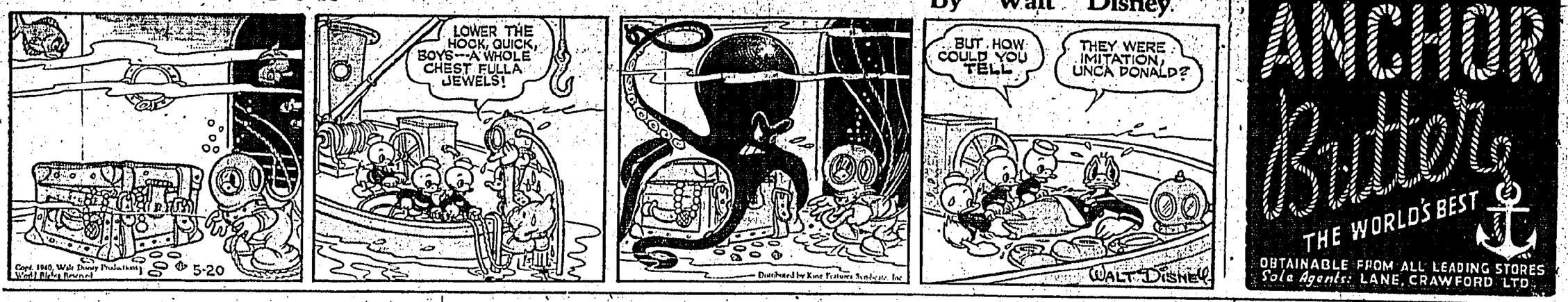
Tuesday, July 16

Haiphong.....8.00 a.m.
Dairen.....8.30 a.m.
Holhow.....10 a.m.

*Superscribed Correspondence Only.

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney.



ANCHOR Britor
THE WORLD'S BEST
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL LEADING STORES
Sole Agents: LANE, CRAWFORD LTD.

BRITAIN SPENDS £7,500,000 A DAY ON WAR

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a vote of credit of £1,000,000,000 for war expenditure.

It will be recalled that on March 13 the House approved a credit of £700,000,000. Over £575,000,000 of this sum is already expended.

For the last four weeks, the average rate of expenditure directly on the war equalled over £7,500,000 a day, of which £6,500,000 was spent on the Navy, Army, Air Force, Ministry of Supply and aircraft production.

The remainder was spent on other war service like shipping, food, home security, etc.

More Taxation Hint

These figures, Sir Kingsley declared, are further proof of our fixed determination to achieve victory.

The gap between revenue and expenditure is widening. Further contribution from taxation towards the cost of the war must be the highest possible and must soon be made. It is imperative that we should keep before us the necessity of sound financial effort and be ready to make the necessary heavy financial sacrifice.

The House unanimously agreed to the £1,000,000,000 credit and went into a secret session on economic warfare.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2⅞
Demand London	1/2⅞
T.T. Shanghai	305
T.T. Singapore	52¾
T.T. Japan	08
T.T. India	82½
T.T. U.S.A.	23¼
T.T. Manila	46¼
T.T. Batavia	43⅛
T.T. Bangkok	140½
T.T. Saigon	108
T.T. France	Nom.
T.T. Switzerland	100
T.T. Australia	1/6½

BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/33/8
4 m/s D/P London	1/3½
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	24⅝
4 m/s France	Nom.
30 d/s India	84½
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02½
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.77¾

U.S. Fleet Stays At Hawaii

NEW YORK, July 9 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt stated at a Press conference to-day that there was at present no plan to move the United States Fleet from Hawaii to the Atlantic.

The President made this statement following a conference with Admiral Richardson, Commander of the Fleet, who made an unheralded flight from Hawaii to Washington.

Rumania Guards Its Oil Wells

BUCHAREST, July 9 (Reuter).—The Rumanian Cabinet at a special meeting to-night approved of the decree prohibiting the sale of shares in Rumanian Oil Companies, except to Rumanian citizens.

This was interpreted as a move to prevent the transfer of such shares abroad.

There have been insistent rumours in Bucharest that British interests have been endeavouring to dispose of their share in Russia.

BAG SNATCHING EPIDEMIC

Several women had their handbags snatched while walking in the streets of the Colony yesterday.

Mrs. Raymond Lee, of 109 Robinson Road, was walking in Castle Road at 2.15 p.m. when a Chinese snatched her handbag containing $104 and ran off.

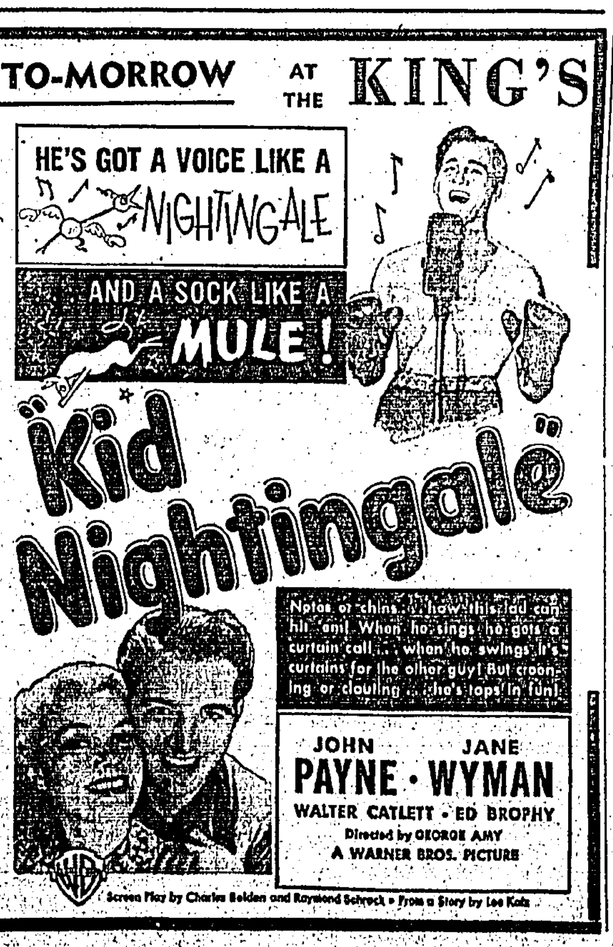
A widow, Ng Lin, of 64 Robinson Road, was robbed of her handbag containing $300 when in Pelho Street, Shamshuipo, about 4.10 p.m.

Mrs. Chung Hok-hang, of Chiu Wai Terrace, was in Western Street about 9.45 a.m. when a man snatched her wrist watch, valued at $50.

RICE LOST AS BOAT SINKS

A cargo of 740 sacks of rice was lost when a lighter, which was unloading alongside the sea-wall at West Point, sank on Saturday afternoon. The vessel was salvaged yesterday.

TO-MORROW AT THE KING'S



JAPANESE CLAIM 'UNFRIENDLY ACT'

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, July 9 (UP).—Quickly following the seizure of the B. & S. steamer Hsengking by Japanese Marines, the Japanese naval authorities last night lodged a protest with the British naval authorities in Shanghai.

The Japanese claimed that the Hsengking carried 627 cases of ammunition within the Woosung military zone where, they claimed, ships are not permitted to transport munitions for belligerents.

Japanese naval officials told Japanese newspapers that the Hsengking was ordered to halt by a Japanese patrol vessel, which subsequently fired a blank shell.

The Hsengking proceeded to the Hongkew wharf, where she was boarded by the Japanese.

"The Hsengking's failure to halt and submit to search is an unfriendly act," Japanese naval authorities subsequently said.

**An earlier report from Shanghai stated that the Hsengking was conveying ammunition from Tientsin to the British garrison in Shanghai.*

Anti-British Movement

SHANGHAI, July 10 (Reuter).—An anti-British movement is becoming active in the International Settlement and in the French Concession.

An organisation describing itself as "Eradicate the British League" has issued circulars addressed to British troops, "telling" them to withdraw from Chinese territory at the earliest possible moment.

The circular adds that hesitation "may compel us to resort to force to effect your expulsion."

Manifested Cargo

SHANGHAI, July 9 (Reuter).—The British steamer, Hsengking, with ammunition from the French Concession at Tientsin for the French Concession in Shanghai, is detained at Woosung by the Japanese.

The Japanese announce that they are filing a very strong protest, claiming that the action contradicts the spirit of the Japanese representations concerning the withdrawal of belligerents' armed forces from occupied areas.

However, the owners say that the matter is in order as the ammunitions appeared in the manifest and the ship cleared the Japanese authorities at Tientsin.

Talks Suspended

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, July 10 (UP).—Negotiations over the Shengking incident have been suspended until both sides collect facts, according to an announcement by a British naval spokesman this morning.

There have been considerable misunderstandings all round, he said.

It has been agreed that the ship will remain in port until the negotiations end.

SITUATION AT MARTINIQUE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, July 10 (UP).—British warships have been patrolling off the coast of Martinique since July 4, but have made no effort to intervene in the French Colony.

There is no evidence of any ultimatum having been delivered to the French authorities. Everything is quiet locally.

Washington Interest

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UP).—The State Department is watching developments in Martinique, but lacks full information on the situation there.

It has been ascertained, stated Mr. Cordell Hull to-day, that several British vessels are standing by and there is some question of whether they are maintaining a blockade or are merely there as observers.

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The International Tea Committee has reduced the quota by five per centum to 90 per centum for the current control year ending March 31, 1941.



THE DUKE OF WINDSOR

ITALIANS LOSE SUPPLIES

CAIRO, July 9 (Reuter).—To-night's war communique states:

"In the Western Desert, successful engagements continue on enemy columns trying to take stores and water into the fort of Capuzzo, causing a daily drain on the enemy's resources, particularly mechanical transport.

"On other fronts there is nothing to report."

Duke Of Windsor Becomes Colonial Governor

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—For the first time in the history of the British Empire a member of the Royal Family is to become the Governor of a Colony.

The Colonial Office announced to-day that His Majesty the King had been pleased to appoint his brother, His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas in British West Indies.

The present Governor is the Hon. Sir Charles Farquharson Dundas.

The Bahamas lie in close proximity to the coast of Florida in the United States, and the group consists of about twenty inhabited islands and an immense number of islets, comprising an area of about 4,375 square miles. The capital is Nassau, a famous resort for American tourists.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of nine members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

Futile Nazi Attempts To Penetrate Defences

NEW AIR BATTLE OVER S. E. COAST

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—An air battle took place over south-east England this afternoon.

As soon as the enemy aircraft crossed the coast from the north-east, they were engaged by fighters out of sight in the clouds.

Rapid machine-gun bursts were frequent and spent cartridges came down like hail over a town.

The raiders then flew westwards over another town. Here a dogfight came into view.

Raiders Driven Off

British fighters attacked the raiders and finally drove them off to the south.

A south-west town had a daylight raid in the afternoon when a single bomber dropped bombs. The extent of the damage is not known. The raider flew fairly low and was hotly attacked by guns.

Another raider from a higher altitude dropped bombs which fell in a field.

At least two were killed and a few injured in an air raid in a Welsh area this afternoon.

Four Nazis Downed

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that two enemy bombers and one fighter were destroyed by British fighters and one enemy fighter by anti-aircraft fire in enemy bombing attacks on several districts in England to-day.

An Air Ministry communique announcing this states that enemy aircraft made bombing attacks in several districts. Some damage was done to premises at a Bristol Channel port and a few casualties were caused.

Fighter aircraft and anti-craft guns went into action and losses were inflicted on the enemy.

More Raids

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—There were more enemy raids in eastern England and Scotland on Monday night and early this morning.

High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped but there was practically no damage of any casualties caused.

A.R.P. workers dealt efficiently with incendiary bombs which fell on a south-east town.

Nine German planes appeared over south-east Scotland this morning. One plane is reported to have been so badly damaged by our defences that it is unlikely that it got home again.

Houses and a stable were damaged in a Scottish town. Some windows were broken.

There were a few minor casualties.

Casualties

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—There were a number of casualties including several dead, in a raid on a south-east England town to-night.

It is believed that the death-roll in south-west England in a daylight raid to-day was six, and several people were treated for minor injuries.

New Manoeuvre By Axis Powers?

BUDAPEST, July 9 (Reuter).—It is understood that Count Teleki and Count Csaky will attend the meeting of the Reichstag on Thursday.

It is reported that Count Ciano will also be present.

RADIO

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Dance Music and Variety Programmes

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c's. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 pm. on 9.52 m.c's. per second.

H. K. T.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Bach—Suite No. 3 in D Major.

The Adolf Busch Chamber Players directed and led by Adolf Busch.

12.51 The Don Cossacks Choir.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Orchestra Mascotte with Songs by Damia and Albert Prejean.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Dance Music by Billy Cotton and His Band.

2.15 Close Down.

6.00 Dance Music.

6.32 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.34 B. B. C. Recording—"The Coronation of King George VI."

A talk by the Hon. Harold Nicolson.

6.48 Edward German—"Merrie England"—Selection.

New Symphony Orchestra conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent.

6.57 Dance Music.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

8.03 Grand Variety Programme.

9.00 London Relay—The News.

9.30 London Relay—"World Affairs."

9.45 Albert Sandler and His Violin.

9.52 A Short Programme by Reginald Foort, Derek Oldham and Winnie Melville.

10.05 The London Palladium Orchestra.

Three Dream Dances (Coleridge Taylor), Demoiselle Chic—Intermezzo (Fletcher), Sylvan Scenes Suite (Percy Fletcher).

10.30 Musical Comedy Selections.

11.00 Close Down.

CHINESE AIR FORCE

(Continued from Page 4.)

charm amulets and "one-thousand stitch" belts.

* * *

THE skill and personal bravery of our officers are the principal factors that make up for our numerical inferiority. In engagements with hostile planes our officers often fight against great odds. Some times they can shoot down enemy planes after their own planes have been already damaged.

The names of some of our best air officers and their achievements in shooting down enemy planes follow.

Capt. Liu Jui-kwang shot down 7 hostile planes; Captains Kwang Hsin-Jui, Liu Chung-wu, Chen Jui-tien, each claim 6 hostile planes and Captains Mao Yin-chu, Hwang Pei-yang, Chu Chin-hsun and Lo I-ching, each 5 planes.

In this connection, I may recall several deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice on the part of our officers. While on an expedition to attack the enemy positions in Shanghai in 1937, 2nd Lieut. Yen Hai-wen made a forced landing in the enemy lines after having acquitted himself very creditably in the bombing mission. He calmly jumped out from his cockpit, carefully destroyed his plane and shot half a dozen Japanese soldiers who attempted to capture him before he took his own life with the last bullet in his service pistol. In the Japanese press a high tribute was paid to their fallen foe and as far as we understand, the Japanese gave him a decent burial and dedicated a stone tablet to his memory. 1st Lieut. Sheng Chung-sun sank an enemy naval vessel in the Hangchow Bay by crashing his bomb-laden plane on her deck. While fighting single-handed with a number of enemy pursuits in an air combat near Hankow 1st Lieut. Chen Wei-ming found his plane so much damaged that he could no longer carry on the fight. He made straight for the nearest enemy fighter. The collision destroyed both planes and killed the crews. Colonel Wu Ju-lin, at the head of a pursuit squadron, wiped out an enemy bombing squadron near Namyung. Our aerial attacks on enemy warships have also scored many successes. Up to the present our bombers have hit a total of 104 enemy vessels of which 40 were sunk.

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Cawnpore	Madras	Tongkah
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Colombo	Medan	Tsingtao
Delhi	New York	Yokohama
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Hankow		

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for One Year or shorter periods in Local or Other Currencies at rates which will be quoted on application.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS also opened in Local Currency and Sterling with interest allowed at rates obtainable on application.

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R. A. CAMIDGE, Manager.

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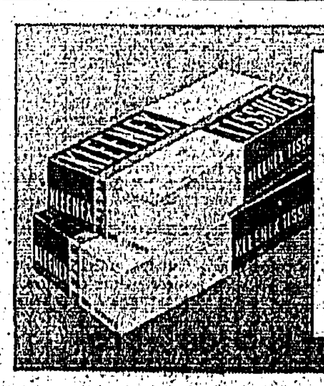
D. Benson, Manager.

HOME NURSING CLASSES

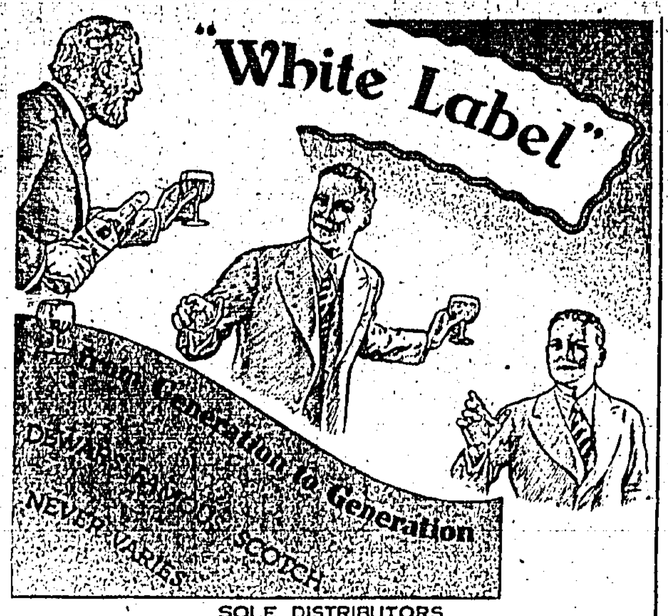
The St. John Ambulance Association home nursing classes for women will commence to-day, July 10, at 5.30 p.m., in the Outpatients Department, Kowloon Hospital.

These classes are open to all English-speaking candidates.

The lecturer will be Dr. (Miss) P. Ruttonjee, M.B., B.S.



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Stubbs Road Tel. 27778/9

The Hongkong Telegraph.

Wednesday, July 10, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 26615

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Britain The "Enemy"

Nazi Germany regards the British Empire as her greatest enemy, and at the heart of that enemy she will strike with every means at her command.

Attempts may be made at invasion by sea passage. But no experiences in the present war have gone to prove that powerful warships can be driven off the sea by direct air attack; the U-boat is far from being a decisive factor in naval operations; and the Germans have no fleet in being that could challenge the sea power of Britain, let alone the combined strength of the Allied fleets. In face of this Germany could not land forces of adequate strength on the British coast, although this hazardous adventure may be attempted. The more hopeful plan would be infiltration in small craft to disorganize Britain's war effort. But the invasion of the British Isles by air, to the greatest possible extent, has now been brought within the range of practical operations. With this there would be combined the intensive bombing attack, for which this country has long been prepared.

The Germans would rely on a combination of Fifth Column activities, parachute troops and troop-carrying aircraft. As regards the Fifth Column, the British Government, among other precautions, has rounded up all aliens, whether suspect or not, and Nazi sympathisers whoever they may be. In view of the deadly Fifth Column work in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and France, and Nazi activities in every surviving neutral country within range, it would be criminal to run the risk of what a diabolically cunning secret enemy could do, with his plans for sabotage already laid, and with hidden weapons to his hand.

The Germans are singularly good at exploiting the ideas of others—the tank, for example, was a British invention — and their military authorities were so impressed by the mass parachute descents and troop-carrying aircraft at the Soviet manoeuvres of 1935 that they adopted this technique.

German parachute troops are organised in battalions that are carefully trained in their specialized duties.

Officially their uniform is the German Air Force blue-grey but the men may be disguised—not infrequently in the uniform of the country attacked. A steel helmet like a motorist's crash-helmet, respirator, hand grenades, a gun firing 600 rounds a minute, and perhaps a collapsible bicycle, are their essential equipment.

Company equipment, dropped in special containers with self-opening parachutes after the men had landed, includes ammunition and rifles, field glasses, compasses, spades, smoke candles and wire.

The battalion auxiliary weapons are the 3-inch mountain gun, medium and light mortars, heavy and light machine guns and machine gun pistols.

Parachute attack is preceded if possible by air reconnaissance. When the parachutists descend 50 feet from their slow-moving 'planes, it is supposed to be possible for a company to land within an area of about 220 yards by 440, and assemble within a quarter of an hour.

Their functions are to seize aerodromes, power stations, railway junctions and telephone exchanges, and either make these useless or hold them until reinforcements arrive, possibly in answer to their signals. To these activities are added the creation of panic and spreading false news.

The German military Junkers 89 and the civil Junkers 90 can carry 40 fully equipped men at a cruising speed of 200 miles an hour. It was the landing of thousands of men in troop-carrying 'planes, and not the parachutists, that became a decisive factor in Holland. But it remains to be seen whether these unwieldy machines can penetrate the highly organised British anti-aircraft defences in anything like effective numbers.

CHINESE AIR FORCE

by AIR MAJOR-GEN. C. J. CHOW

Director of the National Commissioner on Aeronautical affairs.

As the Sino-Japanese hostilities enter their fourth year, the public may be interested to know the part played by the Chinese air force.

It is generally admitted that numerically the Japanese air force is overwhelmingly superior to ours.

To a neutral observer it is nothing short of a miracle that we have been able to fight at all successfully in the air against such colossal odds for the past three years and continue to fight with vigour.

* * *

THE Chinese air force is of recent creation, dating back hardly half a dozen years.

It was only in 1934 that the squadrons attached to the provincial armies were brought to the fold of the Central Government and placed under one command. Under the able leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek the various flying units were systematically organised, rigid training of personnel was started and above all courage and a strong sense of duty were inspired into every one in the force. So what we lack in personnel and equipment is made up by the skill superb morale of our officers which have found expression in numerous engagements with the enemy.

The air warfare in the present Sino-Japanese hostilities may be divided into four phases. The first phase covers the period from the commencement of the Shanghai battle to the fall of Nanking, the second from the fall of Nanking to the battle of Taierchwang, the third from the fall of Hsuchow to the fall of the Wu-Han cities and the fourth from the fall of the Wu-Han cities to the present.

The First Phase

AT the very beginning of the hostilities Japanese military leaders were under the delusion that they could wipe out the Chinese air force in a few weeks.

As soon as the war broke out the Japanese high command sent bombing squadrons from their bases at Formosa and Quelpart Island to attack our air bases at Hangchow, Nanchang and Nanking. In these expeditions the enemy soon found that they had greatly underestimated the strength of their opponent. Japan's first attempt at bombing our air base resulted in a stunning blow at Hangchow where eight of her thirteen heavy bombers were shot down on August 14, 1937, the day following the outbreak of the Shanghai hostilities.

A bombing expedition to Nanking on August 15 fared no better. Of the 20 bombers that started from Formosa ten failed to return to their base. On that day hostile bombers were also brought down by us at other places, and the total of the day's "bag" was over 30 heavy bombers. In three weeks both the Kisaradzu and the Kanoya Air Corps, each consisting of about 60 heavy bombers, were practically wiped out by us. The enemy relaxed in September and for three weeks Nanking was free from air raid alarms. Instead of day-bombing they resorted to night raids, and their bombers did not appear in broad daylight without a strong escort of pursuits.

Our first bombing expeditions were sent out on August 14 to attack the hostile warships in the Yangtze Estuary and the Hangchow Bay and at the same time to bomb enemy trenches and military depots in Shanghai. One of the subsequent expeditions was carried out on the night of September 16 when the Kunda Cotton Mill in which the headquarters of the Japanese troops were housed was bombed. As a result, the enemy sustained material losses as well as heavy casualties in personnel.

In the course of the Shanghai fighting the enemy, finding it difficult to make any advance on the Shanghai front, turned their attention to the northern theatre of war where their forces were greatly strengthened in September in the hope of taking Taiyuan to recoup for the losses at Shanghai. To meet the requirements of our ground troops on the northern front, we despatched a number of squadrons to Shansi, where our pursuits fought successfully with the enemy air force at Hsinkow, Yangmingpao and Taiyuan.

Our bombers made several attacks on the enemy positions at Tatung and troop trains on the northern section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway. A part of our air force was stationed at Canton to patrol the southern sea coast, where we sunk three enemy naval craft by aerial attack. These activities on the part of the Chinese air force marked the first phase of the air war.

The Second Phase

AFTER the fall of Nanking the scene of hostilities gradually shifted to the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the enemy advanced on Hsuchow from North and South.

With greater air base facilities as the result of occupation of our airfields on the sea coast, the strength of the Japanese air force operating in this country was greatly increased.

But in spite of the enemy's overwhelming superiority, we hold our own and occasionally inflict losses on them by surprise attacks, as in the case of our bombing expedition to Formosa in February, 1938, which took the enemy unawares. During this period we carried out, besides our "good-will mission" to Japan in May, bombing expeditions to the following places: Nanking, Wuhu, Kwangteh, Hangchow, Chengteh, Hsinhsiang and Pengpu, at each of which places Japanese air fields were bombed.

The enemy's warships at Tikong, Lukong, Kwelchih and Tungliu in the Yangtze and aircraft carriers in Canton waters were subject to repeated air attacks. We also assailed enemy troop positions, artillery emplacements, railway stations and bridges and troop trains at fourteen different places in Anwei, Shansi and Honan. Our air force also took part in the battle of Taierchwang.

As for the operations of our pursuits, in January, 1938, we brought down three heavy bombers at Nanchang. At Hankow, our airmen in a combat with the enemy on February 18, 1938, shot down eleven raiders. Our pursuits patrolling the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway encountered enemy planes near Canton on April 13, 1938, and brought down eight of their 18 pursuits that constituted the escort of a bombing squadron.

* * *

APRIL 29, the birthday of the Japanese Emperor, by the irony of fate, has also become a red-letter day in the calendar of the Chinese air force.

In 1938 the enemy celebrated the Emperor's birthday by sending a large number of planes to attack Hankow. These heavy bombers, escorted by pursuits, made their appearance above the Wuhan cities early that afternoon.

After an engagement of more than an hour with the raiders we "bagged" a total of 21 planes,—11 pursuits and 10 heavy bombers. This was confirmed by the discovery of the wrecks on the spot.

It is, however, believed that the enemy's losses were much heavier. According to a Shanghai press report, 35 of the planes failed to return to their base. In this engagement our losses were four planes destroyed and three men wounded.

On May 31, 1938, the Japanese made another attempt to attack Hankow from the air with a fleet of 60 planes: 30 pursuits and 21 heavy bombers. They were met by our pursuits, and after an hour's engagement, 13 hostile planes lay wrecked at different places in the neighbourhood of the Wu-Han cities. We lost three planes with one man killed and one wounded.

Other air combats during this period included two engagements above Kweitch, on March 25 and April 10, and those above Loyang and Changsha.

The Third Phase

AFTER the fall of Hsuchow the enemy advanced on Hankow by land and water.

In June, 1938, they captured Anking, and a fortnight later the forts at Matang fell into their hands. The enemy made Nanking and Wuhu their principal air bases, from which squadrons of heavy bombers were daily sent out to bombard Hankow, Nanchang and Hengyang.

Our air force was equally active. Every day we despatched bombing squadrons to attack the enemy warships and transports in the Yangtze and their lines of communications in the rear. Raids on enemy aerodromes at Nanking, Wuhu and Anking were occasionally made.

As a result, 33 naval vessels in the Yangtze were sunk, and 109 others damaged and a great number of airplanes destroyed on the ground. A series of air combats were fought at Mamochi, Hsinkow, Yengyang, Kunming and Hsinyang in each of which losses were inflicted on the enemy.

In one of the raids on Namyung in June, a squadron of six hostile heavy bombers were shot down by us and in August, eight enemy planes were destroyed when they attempted to bomb the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway. In September and October our bombers were busy with ground strafing and bombing of enemy artillery emplacements at Yanghsing, Lushan and Hsinyang.

The Fourth Phase

DURING 1939 our air force, like our army, was greatly strengthened and a new strategy and new tactics were accordingly adopted.

In both our offensive and defensive moves, better results were achieved. With regard to the activities of our bombers, expeditions were sent to Yunching, the enemy advance air base in the northern theatre of war, on February 5 and April 2 and 29. On October 3 and 14 we attacked the Hankow airdrome, the chief Japanese air base in Central China. On the latter two occasions we destroyed more than 80 planes on the ground in addition to shooting down several pursuits in the air. The other losses sustained by the Japanese included over 50 military trucks, 54,000 gallons of gasoline and some ammunition dumps.

Our pursuits also gave a good account of themselves in a number of combats with air raiders. In the engagements with hostile planes at Lanchow on February 20 and 23, fifteen heavy bombers of Type No. 97 and Fiat BR-20 were brought down and 63 airmen were killed.

Among the crew killed were one squadron leader and two others holding the rank of captain. The material losses sustained by the Japanese were estimated at U.S.$10,000,000. On April 29 two Japanese pursuits of Type No. 97 were shot down at Hancheng (Hanchung) and on May 3 seven heavy bombers of Type No. 96 were destroyed at Chungking.

On November 4 our pursuits attacked a fleet of 54 hostile heavy bombers above Chengtu. It was believed that at least five of the air raiders were brought down but so far the wrecks of only three have been discovered. Among the 18 dead who formed the crews of the ill-starred bombers, were a Japanese Naval Captain who was supposed to be a Japanese air ace, one squadron leader and another Japanese air officer holding the rank of Captain. The losses inflicted on the enemy were heavy as those killed represented the cream of the Japanese air force.

* * *

IN this connection it may also be mentioned that on February 2, 1939, we brought down a Japanese heavy bomber, a Fiat BR-20, at Shayang.

Among the crew of six persons there was one Watanabe, Chief Armourer of the Japanese Air Force Headquarters, holding the rank of Naval Captain and one Lieut. Commander Fujida, who had established a world distance record of close circuit.

The close of 1939 was marked by a series of air raids on Lanchow. As a result of combats on December 26, 27 and 28 we brought down ten heavy bombers. We celebrated the New Year of 1940 with a number of successful air raids on Japanese trenches, troop concentrations, motor transport columns and ammunition dumps at Nanning and its vicinity. Our attack on the Nanning airdrome resulted in the destruction of eleven enemy planes on the ground, and our pursuits brought down one Japanese heavy bomber and ten pursuits in a series of encounters at Kweilin, Liuchow and Kunlungkwan. On New Year's Day of 1940 one of the latest Japanese observation planes was brought down at Linling. The enemy's air raids on Mengtze on February 1, 3, 13 and 17 resulted in the loss of three heavy bombers of Type No. 96 which were brought down by our pursuits. In the past two months our bombers were also active. The notable expeditions they carried out were the attack of the enemy air base at Yuncheng on April 3, and on the enemy military depots, field headquarters, motor transport columns and advance air fields at Yeyang, Hsinyang and Chunghsiang and enemy naval crafts in the Tungting Lake. These aerial activities formed a prelude to the recent victory of our ground forces in northern Hupeh and southern Honan.

Our anti-aircraft units come in for a share of the achievements in our air defence. They give a good account of themselves in the present war. The following instances will illustrate the effectiveness of our anti-aircraft fire.

On September 20, 1937, the Japanese sent 90 light bombers to bombard Nanking in four successive waves. In the first raid five raiders were brought down by our anti-aircraft fire, and at the end of the day our ground batteries had "bagged" a total of 12 planes. Once a flight of three air raiders were brought down by one shot, when a bomb-laden plane was set on fire by a direct hit and the explosion of its tank destroyed the other two. This occurred at Kintan on November 27, 1937. On the night of October 10, 1938, Japanese air raiders bombarded Hengyang in five successive waves during which six raiders were shot down by our anti-aircraft fire. Our ground batteries also played a significant part in the defence of the important railways such as the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow Railways during the first stage of the war. The presence of anti-aircraft batteries at the various important railway junctions prevented enemy bombers from low-altitude flying and rendered their aerial attacks ineffective. The precautions we take against air raids have proven adequate. The relentless attacks on our people by the enemy would have inflicted far more appalling losses on our civilian life and property had not such precautions been taken.

* * *

AS a result of the past three years' air operations, we destroyed up to April 30, 1940, a total of 848 enemy planes which have been confirmed by the discovery of the wrecks or by information from reliable sources.

The enemy planes lost due to accidents or other causes and those damaged by us but dropped behind the enemy's lines are not included. If the latter item is also taken into account, the total exceeds one thousand. Of the 848 planes referred to, 256 were brought down by our pursuits, 253 were destroyed on the ground by aerial attacks and the rest were shot down by our anti-aircraft batteries and other military units. Altogether we have buried 1,055 dead Japanese airmen in addition to taking 51 prisoners. Forty-two Japanese airmen who came to the ground with their planes are missing. It is believed that the enemy's loss in personnel in much heavier by reason of the fact that among their planes destroyed there is a fairly high percentage of heavy bombers each of which accommodates a crew of seven.

When an enemy plane was damaged, its crew usually attempted to save their lives by parachute jumping. In most cases they succeeded in reaching the ground without a scratch, though some of the unfortunate ones were badly burned or otherwise wounded. The 51 prisoners we have captured are now quartered in comfortable camps, well-fed, well-clad and well-cared for. The monthly food allowance for the prisoners compares favourably with our own officers' mess bills.

The prisoners are allowed to enjoy such simple luxuries as cigarettes which are distributed among them according to their rank. The officers are better treated. Stationery, books and newspapers are provided for them. With the exception of the daily physical exercise which is compulsory, the prisoners are free to devise means for their own recreation and amusement. Among the captured Japanese airmen are one Lieut.-Commander, and one 1st Lieutenant of the Japanese Navy. Most of the others are non-commissioned officers and first class airmen. Japanese air crews as a rule are very superstitious. On the bodies of their dead we find

Turn to Page 3, Sixth Column.

FUNNY SIDE UP By Abner Doan



"How should I know if there'll be any cute men going on the cruise?"



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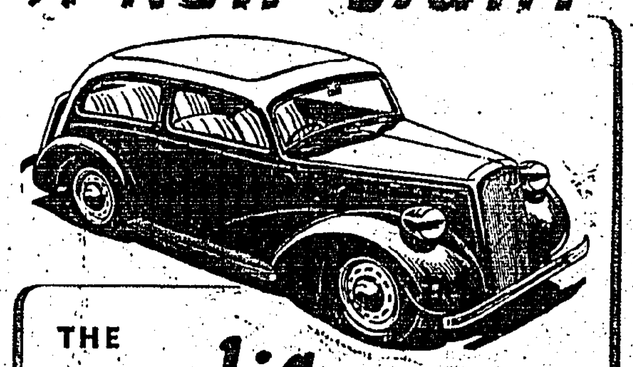
Ask to see the newest polish shades, Cameo a fragile soft pink, "Gadabout" a red-pink of bright hue, and "Hijinks" a clear real red. These are only three of a "style-right" range of many shades.

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FURTHER R. A. F. ACTIVITY

Daylight Attacks On Nazi Concentrations

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry communique states:

"Yesterday R.A.F. bombers made daylight attacks on concentrations of enemy barges on Dutch canals at Zwille, Haten and Weest, and also near Elbers and Deeft. Many of the barges were sunk, wrecked or set on fire.

"Other aircraft bombed an enemy supply ship in the Danish harbour of Salborg.

"Our bombers also attacked aerodromes in enemy occupied territory, at Soissons and Douai. Aircraft, personnel and transport were damaged.

Patrol Ships Bombed

"Aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked and damaged enemy patrol vessels off the Danish coast. All our aircraft returned safely.

"Last night R.A.F. bombers attacked naval bases at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, where damage was done to dockyards and an enemy warship was set on fire.

"Further damage was done to oil refineries at Homburg and a goods yard at Hamm.

"Aerodromes at Waalhaven, Amsterdam and Brussels were also bombed. One of our aircraft is missing.

Bergen Raided

"This morning a formation of our bombers attacked Bergen, where an ammunition dump was set on fire and damage was done to a ship and a seaplane slipway.

"Another formation of R.A.F. bombers attacked aircraft lined up on the Sola aerodrome at Stavanger. The attack was pressed home in the face of strong opposition from enemy fighters and ground defences. One enemy fighter was shot down.

"Seven of our aircraft failed to return."

Danish Coast Attacks

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Enemy shipping off the Danish coast was attacked by Coastal Command aircraft to-day, states the Air Ministry news service.

Two large minesweepers were trying to clear a part of the minefield when a patrolling Hudson bombed the leading mine-sweeper. The explosion lifted the vessel's bows.

Another Hudson followed up a dive-bombing attack on an enemy supply ship with machine-gun fire and the ship was seen settling down by the stern.

A few miles away a second vessel was also machine-gunned and smoke was seen rising from amidships.

Attack On Stavanger

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The report of a bomber pilot who returned from an attack on Stavanger aerodrome is issued by the Air Ministry news service.

The report says: "Each of the three aircraft in my flight dropped its bombs but there was no opportunity to observe the result owing to the need to take and avoid enemy action.

"The port aircraft of my flight had most of its rudder blown away, presumably by anti-aircraft fire.

Attacked By 30

"On leaving the target, about 30 enemy aircraft were attacking us. My port aircraft was shot down in flames as was also the aircraft on the starboard side. The engine of my aircraft and oil tank were hit by cannon-fire, the engine died and the airscrew dropped off.

"The attack by enemy aircraft lasted for over 30 minutes. I made a forced landing when the undercarriage jammed in an "up" position. All the hydraulic system had been put out of action during the fight with the enemy.

"My air observer shot down one Messerschmitt and possibly damaged several others. The rear gunner damaged one Messerschmitt."

Appeal For U.S. Help

Herbert Morrison Broadcasts

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Broadcasting to Americans to-night, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Supply, said:

"Our confidence in our ability, not merely to hold off a Nazi attack, but ultimately to master it, is partly the measure of our confidence in America's readiness to add her great resources to our own for the destruction of that which menaces her no less surely.

"We Are Inspired"

"We are inspired by the sight of America awake and preparing.

"Against the material strength of the European continent organised for aggression, there is only one sure industrial counterpoise, and that is to be founded on the capacity of Britain and the United States.

"You and we must dovetail our resources and our methods. We in Britain believe in our power to stave off and beat back the menace that hangs over us."

OPPOSITION TO PURCHASE TAX

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—A National Council of Labour meeting to-night unanimously expressed opposition to the purchase tax on the ground that it would impose an unfair burden on the poorer section of the community.

Grenoble, July 9 (UP).—The French Radio announced that the French Chamber by a vote of 395 to 3 adopted the resolution granting full powers to Marshal Petain.

MEN WHO LED TO DOWNFALL OF FRANCE



FIFTH COLUMN traitors were primarily responsible for the downfall of France. They quickly found response from many French leaders who have secretly nurtured the hope of seizing power and turning one of the world's leading democracies into a Totalitarian state. The photograph above shows a group of Fifth Columnists being rounded up by French soldiers.

Mr. A. V. Alexander Dramatically Tells Of—

HOW THE FRENCH FLEET WAS DESTROYED

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, asked by private notice at question time to make a statement on the naval situation, was received with cheers as he rose in the House of Commons to say: "The House will remember that on July 4 the Prime Minister described the painful but very necessary action which had been taken the previous day to prevent units of the French fleet lying in British and north African ports from passing into enemy control.

"Since then the Royal Navy has carried out two further operations designed to increase the security of this country against the use of French warships by the enemy.

"On July 6, a French battle cruiser of the Dunkirk class which had been damaged and driven ashore at Oran was attacked by aircraft and the fleet air arm, which obtained six hits. As a result, this powerful ship will be incapable of effective use for a very long time.

The Affair At Dakar

"Apart from ships thus dealt with, there lay at Dakar, in French West Africa, the 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu which had just been completed and was the most modern and formidable capital ship in the world, and was immediately available for active operations.

"In accordance with the decision announced to the House by the Prime Minister, His Majesty's Government decided that steps must also be taken to ensure that this vessel did not fall into enemy hands in a condition in which she could be used against us.

"A force was accordingly despatched to Dakar in order to present the French Admiral with three proposals similar to those offered to the French commander at Oran. On July 7, a Flag-officer was entrusted with this operation, and he sent one of his captains ahead in a sloop in order to present the terms in person. On arrival this ship was informed by the French authorities that they would open fire if she approached close to port, and it was only after an interval that the French consented to receive this communication by signal."

Four Terms Offered

Mr. Alexander here recapitulated the alternatives offered to the Admiral at Dakar, which he thought desirable in view of the statements which were made by the French Government concerning the terms offered at Oran.

"These were four in number," continued Mr. Alexander. "No satisfactory reply was received within the necessary time limit, nevertheless, the British naval Flag Officer in charge waited longer before carrying out his orders to use force.

"Finally, as it became clear that the French authorities did not propose to accede to any of the British suggestions, he had no alternative but to carry out his painful duty in the early hours of July 8.

"The attack upon the Richelieu was two-fold.

Magnificent Skill

"A ship's boat under the command of Lieut. Commander R. E. I. Bristow was sent into the harbour carrying depth charges. With great daring the boat successfully passed the boom defences and went alongside the port quarter of the Richelieu. At the right moment, the depth charges were dropped close under the stern of the warship, as she lay at anchor in shallow water, in order to damage her propeller and steering gear. The motorboat began to withdraw immediately after dropping the depth charges." (Laughter and cheers), "but while still in the harbour broke down and lay helpless for a time."

"The crew, however, succeeded in getting one engine running just as they were discovered, and the boat, which was pursued, managed to escape by crossing the harbour defence nets which then fouled its pursuer." (laughter and cheers).

"I am sure the House will join with me in paying tribute to the gallantry and skill with which the operation was carried out. I think it must be obvious to the House that whoever undertook an operation like that ran the risk the whole time of blowing himself up."

Main Air Attack

"The main attack was entrusted to aircraft of the Fleet air arm, and took place after the attack by the motor boat. These aircraft were successful with their torpedoes, a number of which hit the Richelieu."

"The motor boat which was still in the harbour witnessed the aircraft attack and heard five explosions, then saw smoke issuing from the battleship. Air reconnaissance since carried out has established that the Richelieu has a list to port and is down by the stern. A large quantity of oil covered the water around the ship.

"All our aircraft returned safely in spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire.

"I would desire, as I am sure you would, to pay tribute to the skill and efficiency and courage with which this action was carried out by the officers and men concerned. (cheers).

What French Have Lost

"The House will appreciate the result of this painful action which we had to take. When France signed the armistice she had eight capital ships fit to form a line of battle under present conditions. Three of the Bretagne and Courbet classes have now passed under our control. One has been sunk, one badly damaged and immobilised.

"Of the two modern battle-cruisers, one has been driven ashore at Oran and will be out of action for a long time to come—if not permanently. The other, managed, as the Prime Minister told the House, to escape and is presumed to have reached Toulon, but only after having been hit by a torpedo, which will immobilise her for some time.

"The state of the Richelieu has been described this afternoon. There remains in addition, only the sister ship of the Richelieu—the Jean Bart—which will not, however, be complete for operational service for some months to come.

Position At Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, July 9 (Reuter).—Further details of the statement issued by the British naval authorities regarding the French Fleet at Alexandria are available.

The statement adds: "On their part the British Government have guaranteed the supplies and pay of the French crews remaining and also their return to France at the end of the war.

"This is how matters stand at present. It is hoped that these conditions may continue.

"In the Eastern Mediterranean, the terrible events of which we all know have been avoided and the best hope is that our good relations here may continue as before.

"Our only wish throughout has been to make sure that Italians and Germans should not possess French ships in order to use them against the British, who are still fighting on to defeat Germany and Italy and to re-establish France."

R.A.F. BOMB, SET ON FIRE NAZI WARSHIPS

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Further details of the daylight raids on German naval bases and dockyards by the R.A.F. bomber command early this morning show that two enemy warships, believed to be destroyers or light cruisers, were bombed and set on fire. The ships, which are in two groups of four, were seen at anchor at east Wilhelmshaven and though they were partially concealed by mist and protected by land and sea batteries the British aircraft succeeded in their attack.

At Kiel dock, sheds and slipways were damaged as well as a crane and jetty. One stick of bombs straddled the docks and started a fire which one pilot could still see after he had been on his homeward course for ten minutes.

An enemy supply ship was attacked near Aalborg in Denmark and was believed to have been hit by a salvo of heavy bombs, some of which also burst on the wharves in the harbour.

In the afternoon a series of raids caused considerable damage among the tightly packed barges seen on a canal some miles from Zwolle, at least four being directly hit after a low level attack, and two of them burst into flames.

Other barges were hit near Amsterdam, and at other points on Dutch canals groups of barges were bombed and wharves adjoining the basins were struck by high explosive.

Princes' Splendid War Gifts

SIMLA, July 9 (Reuter).—The Nizam of Hyderabad has contributed a further £50,000 for Imperial Defence.

The Maharajah of Travancore has contributed a similar sum to the Viceroy's Fund for the purchase of a mine-sweeping trawler for the Indian Navy.

Mittelhauser Won't Serve Petain

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—General Eugene Mittelhauser, the French Commander-in-Chief in Syria, is relinquishing his command.

ITALIAN THREATS

Gayda Still Riding The High Horse

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The breakdown of the Franco-British Alliance can make no difference to Italian and German claims on France, declares the "Giornale d'Italia."

"The breakdown cannot modify the conditions that France created with regard to the Axis powers by her past policy and military action.

"The conquered nation remains as such with her political debts to Italy and Germany, and the changing of European policy cannot change the responsibilities of France, which will have to satisfy Italian and German demands," says the paper.

Gets Alibi Ready

Referring to Italian action against Britain, the "Giornale d'Italia" speaks of the "complex tasks of the Italian forces who will have to face British naval forces in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, Indian Ocean and the Atlantic, while the air and land forces will have to combat the British on the frontiers of Libyan East Africa."

The official Stefani agency, in a Berlin dispatch, gives comments from the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" following similar lines and declaring that France cannot evade responsibilities by adopting a form of government similar to her adversaries. "The French experiment has come too late, for the European settlement will be undertaken solely by Italy and Germany, says the journal.

Axis Blockade Aims

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—According to a German news agency dispatch to the "Giornale d'Italia," the various problems raised by the Axis aim "to pursue the war to final victory against Britain and its imperial forces" have been distributed among the two Axis Powers in complete agreement.

Each Power has been allotted its task, the object of which "is to close the blockade round England and cut it off from the imperial sources of supply and to meet and vanquish it on home and overseas territory as well as at sea."

Channel Is. Abandonment

Government's Action Defended

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Viscount Simon replied to criticisms regarding the evacuation of the Channel Islands in the House of Lords to-day.

Lord Simon said that "this lamentable and distressing event" was a totally isolated case due to the geographical position of the Islands close to the shores of France. It did not form any sort of precedent for any part of the United Kingdom.

Not To Be Repeated

The Government had no intention of abandoning any fortified position in any of the Dominions of the United Kingdom.

The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey were continuing to carry on to the best of their power in the civil administration, for which they were responsible.

If, by withdrawing from the Islands the small garrison these people were freed from a terrible and continuous air bombardment, it would be a small compensation for the loss and distress they felt at the temporary separation from their homes.

"I trust the day is not far distant when we may have among our triumphs the supreme satisfaction of seeing that these good people are returned to their homes," said Lord Simon.

BANGKOK MAN RECEIVES D.F.C.

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—Acting Wing-Commander John Jonas Arthur Sutton, born in Bangkok in 1912, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry and devotion to duty in air operations.

Wing-Commander Sutton's father lives at Leeds.

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—On the Stock Exchange to-day, gilt-edged holdings improved but closed below the best owing to quietness of trading.

Industrial shares were narrowly irregular. Copper holdings were exceptionally steady.

Wall Street was steady.

EVACUATION HINT

CAIRO, July 9 (Reuter).—It is reported that a circular has been sent to French members of the Suez Canal Administration, advising them to evacuate their families from the Canal Zone.

London Receives Craigie's Report

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—A short report has been received in London from Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador to Japan, dealing with his talks with Mr. Hachiro Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

The report is now being considered and it seems likely that the Craigie-Arita talks will continue.



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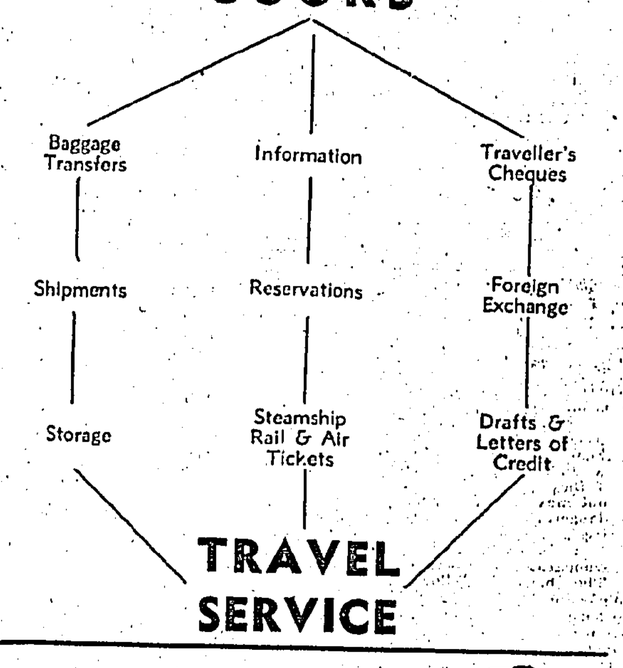
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Around The Courses

FRESH HAZARDS FOR GOLFERS

Snakes At Sheungshiu: Preventing Enemy Landings at Home

(By "Birdie")

SNAKES ARE BEGINNING to offer fresh hazards at the Country Club, Sheungshiu, and in the interests of golfers there I made a few enquiries from our nature expert anent the reptiles. Rain, it seems, has driven them out of their holes and nests, and I can sympathise with the snakes to a certain extent in their apprehension over drowning. I paddled down the course last Sunday and only touched dry ground when I reached the greens.

Over twenty seven inches of rain fell during June and the few days of July to date. Twenty-five of those inches, I should say, are still just below the surface and the other two on top.

However, returning to snakes. Most golfers must, at one time or another, have come across these pleasant little companions, and, no doubt, have been instrumental in their destruction, for unless one really knows what one is dealing with it is best to be on the safe side.

At the Country Club there appears to be mainly two kinds—(1) a harmless rat and frog killer, and (2) a grass viper that is deadly. I killed one of each kind last Sunday with the intention of bringing them back for identification. I stored them snugly in one of the cups on the practice green and then forgot all about them. However, I expect and hope the green-keeper found them.

The first of these two snakes is a blackish-grey in colour on its back and sides, and is whitish underneath. This is the harmless one—or so I was told when I described it.

The second is a distinct but dull green with a slender tapering head. Against the fairways they are fairly difficult to detect, and I doubt if they would be seen if they did not move. This, I am told, is the dangerous viper. It is comparatively small—I haven't seen one over 18 inches long—but is also comparatively brave.

The harmless fellow will glide away, or try to, when footsteps approach; perhaps, unlike the viper, it knows it is without any offensive weapon. These grow to quite some size. I have seen one about four feet long.

But the little grass viper took several stabs at my driver before I knocked him out. Note the use of the driver—it is the longest club in the bag.

I don't know what trouble they have at the Royal Hongkong Golf Club with snakes, but at the Kowloon Golf Club and the Country Club, Shek-O, they are rarities. Record "bag" at Sheungshiu last autumn was four in a day.

* * *

THE rain that drove the snakes out lies deep on the course. Casual water and plugged balls are a stroke by stroke occurrence. The 8th green is unplayable and has been for the past five weeks, while the 1st, 2nd and 3rd fairways are in valleys and retain enough water to keep an army several weeks in a desert.

A little more of this weather and I am afraid that all the grass on the course will be drowned—if it isn't already.

* * *

IN talking of snakes as fresh hazards out here, consider the new obstacles that litter the courses at Home. To prevent enemy landings by aeroplane, trenches are being dug and have been dug across fairways, and other hazards in the shape of old tractors, rollers and lorries have been strewn about the approaches on long holes.

One golf Club has gone so far as to plant unused railway sleepers upright for the whole length of holes of 300 yards or more. While yet another oddity is the placing of a strong wire across the fairway three feet above the ground. This, it is said, is sufficient to overturn any landing plane.

War-time golfers might find that these add further spice to the game—though I doubt if there is much time to spare for golf over there at the moment.

* * *

OTHER golf news from Home is that Edinburgh University have retained the Scottish inter-University Women's golf championship by defeating St. Andrews 7 matches to 3, with one match halved.

This was played over the Eden course, St. Andrews.

The holders were successful in four of the forenoon singles, and won all foursomes in the afternoon.

Previously, Edinburgh defeated Glasgow 10-2, while St. Andrews beat the same University 11-1. Aberdeen did not enter a team.

* * *

W. L. HARDIE, assistant secretary of the R. and A. Golf Club for the last four years, has succeeded the late Mr. H. Gullen as secretary. Mr. Gullen is well-known in many parts of the world, and has been R. and A. secretary for the past 28 years. As Britain's ambassador of golf he travelled extensively in charge of many international teams, and accompanied the Walker Cup teams to America.

That the British Amateur and Professional Championships have become among the most popular and esteemed competitions of the world has been credited to his organising ability.

His successor, however, has also had much experience in the organising of championships, and the future of the Club is confidently left in his capable hands.

* * *

OTWAY HAYES, amateur champion of South Africa, has, at the age of 21, followed in the footsteps of Bobby Locke and has turned professional.



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Major Baseball

Nationals Humble Americans

NEW YORK, July 8 (UP).—The National Leaguers humbled the Americans 4-0 in the mid-summer Major Baseball classic to-day at St. Louis.

"Reuter" states that the scores were:

	R	H	E
National	4	7	0
American	0	3	1

(Winning pitcher,—Derringer)

Max West's home run in the fifth inning, bringing in two other batters, started the National League's run to victory. The other run was tallied in the eighth.

LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF BOWLS BEING PLAYED TO-DAY

Provided there is no more rain, and provided the greens will dry, the following is the programme of matches in the Open Pairs lawn bowls championship to-day:

AT CIVIL SERVICE

A. R. Minu and A. K. Minu v. A. M. Omar and U. M. Omar.

R. P. Phillips and J. E. Henson v. W. Harris and W. Davies.

R. Basa and J. S. Landolt v. J. E. Noronha and C. G. Silva.

AT POLICE R.C.

W. Melrose and J. C. Chalmers v. J. N. Sweeney and J. Revie.

E. A. Atkins and H. White v. J. Gellatly a nd L. A. Collyer.

"C" Division Tennis

The following is the programme of "C" Division tennis matches for to-day (weather permitting):

Army	v.	Kowloon Indians.
Recrelo "A"	v.	Kowloon C.C.
Chinese R.C.	v.	Jewish R.C.
C.B.A.	v.	Recrelo "B"
University	v.	Police
Kowloon Tong	v.	South China A. A.

Tennis Star Joins Royal Air Force

Murray Deloford, one of our youngest and brightest lawn tennis stars, is the newest sporting recruit to the Royal Air Force. He has joined as an A/C 2, but hopes to get a commission in the near future.

Deloford's entry into the ranks of the R.A.F. means that all but the first two and the last two of the official L.T.A. ranking list have now joined up.

It is sad that a young player of such talent as Deloford should have his career so rudely interrupted at such an important phase.

After winning the British Junior Championship at the age of 17, he quickly made his mark in senior tennis, and the following year recorded a creditable victory over V. G. Kirby. This year it seemed touch-and-go whether he would get a place in our Davis Cup team.

He was passed over, but, undaunted, went on to show what he could at Wimbledon by a fine win over D. Mitic, the Jugoslavian Davis Cup player—only to meet his Waterloo in the next round at the hands of F. Kukuljevic, also of Jugoslavia. As the Jugoslavian Davis Cup team won the European Zone final against Germany this was not such bad form.

COUNTY CRICKET

London Counties Defeat Cheam And Guildford

Surrey Beat Richmond

LONDON COUNTIES and two British Empire XIs featured in four of the five matches recently played at Home, Surrey, in the remaining game, beating Richmond by 30 runs. The latter game was marked by a lively innings of 55 by P. G. H. Fender.

Century For Hulme

LONDON COUNTIES, in a one-day match passed Cheam's total for the loss of 4 wickets, had for their top scorer Joe Hulme. The Middlesex cricketer reached his century in 80 minutes and got 7 sixes. Best strokes of Eastman were a six and 8 fours, while Fagg hit 9 fours.

Cheam lost four men for 12 and then recovered as the result of good batting by Randall and Ryder, who got most of his runs by cutting and leg hitting. When tried a second time Durston took the last three wickets with 12 balls for 3 runs.

CHEAM

A. M. Lorimer, c Durston b Wellard	1
E. F. Hagger, b Watt	7
V. H. Delaney, lbw b Watt	0
B. E. Randall, c Fagg b Smith	37
R. Clough, b Wellard	0
N. F. Zabell, b Durston	11
C. D. Ryder, st Brooks b Todd	31
G. Banfill, b Durston	10
A. J. Gale, c Hulme b Watt	29
W. D. Fisher, not out	12
S. A. Robson, c Wellard b Durston	0
F. J. Rowland, b Durston	4
B 20 lb 6	36
Total	181

Bowling	O	M	R	W
Wellard	10	1	46	2
Watt	10	1	34	3
Durston	6	0	30	2
Smith	6	1	20	1
Eastman	3	1	3	0
Todd	2	0	8	1
Woolley	1	0	4	0

LONDON COUNTIES

F. S. Lee, run out	10
A. Fagg, c and b Delaney	70
L. C. Eastman, c Fisher b Randall	60
F. E. Woolley, b Randall	5
J. Hulme, not out	101
L. J. Todd, c sub b Banfill	30
A. W. Wellard, run out	1
E. W. Brooks, b Rowland	21
J. Smith, c Rowland b Gale	22
A. Watt, b Gale	2
B 2	2
Total (9 wkts)	326

Bowling	O	M	R	W
Robson	10	1	56	0
Delaney	10	1	42	1
Randall	6	0	30	2
Rowland	8	0	75	1
Banfill	9	0	62	1
Zabell	4	0	35	0
Gale	1.1	0	4	2

Wellard In Form

FOR AN EASY VICTORY, London Counties were mainly indebted to Wellard, who, for the fourth time in eight games, got rid of half the opposing side, and to the vigorous batting of Todd, Jack Lee, Hulme and Watt.

GUILDFORD

A. W. Geary, c Durston b Watt	20
M. D. Munby, lbw b Wellard	2
H. H. Norris, b Wellard	0
J. M. Lewis, b Wellard	0
B. J. Tingay, lbw b Smith	0
A. E. Ratcliffe, lbw b Durston	34
R. G. Warren, c Todd b Wellard	6
S. G. Hodges, b Durston	10
2nd-Lieut. C. L. Trehair, b Durston	0
H. G. Flippance, b Wellard	4
R. F. L. Piper, not out	14
Lb 5 nb 1	6
Total	90

Bowling	O	M	R	W
Wellard	8.4	1	29	5
Smith	5	2	5	1
Todd	4	1	24	0
Watt	4	0	17	1
Durston	4	0	15	3

LONDON COUNTIES

A. Fagg, b Trehair	30
F. S. Lee, c Flippance b Warren	32
J. Hulme, lbw b Tingay	37
L. J. Todd, c Ratcliffe b Tingay	51
J. Lee, not out	55
J. Smith, c Piper b Hodges	4
F. W. Price, c Munby b Hodges	21
A. Watt, b Munby	51
A. Wellard, c Hodges b Norris	12
B 3 lb 10 nb 1	14
Total (8 wkts)	307

Another Easy Win

AT DOWNE, London Counties beat Downe and District by 254 against 122. Jack Lee scored 74 not out (one 6 and ten 4's) and Jim Smith 54 (four 6's and five 4's), while Durston took seven wickets for 35 and Wellard four for 35.

For the losers N. Catchpole scored 59.



Hat-Trick For Clark

L. P. FARSLOW, of Chingford, who reached a century before lunch, did much at the outset to establish a strong position for the British Empire eleven.

At lunch the score was 166 for two, but when C. B. Clark made a late arrival the West Indies Test cricketer took five for 14, including the hat-trick. Hospitals then collapsed against J. C. Rock, from Ceylon, who took six for 38.

BRITISH EMPIRE XI.

L. D'Arcy, c Montgomery b Skea	21
L. F. Farslow, b Clarke	119
C. L. Walker, b Skea	0
A. Beckman, c Thomas b Clarke	47
R. J. Hayter, b Skea	1
V. Ransom, b Skea	0
J. C. W. Rock, not out	8
D. Donnelly, b Clarke	5
G. Brosnam, c and b Clarke	0
M. Umfreville, b Clarke	0
C. R. Harmer, absent	0
B 6 lb 6 nb 3	15
Total	216

Bowling	O	M	R	W
Skea	15	1	57	4
Knight	8	0	42	0
Thompson	3	0	28	0
Whitehouse	3	0	24	0
Clarke	4.5	0	14	5

COMBINED HOSPITALS

R. V. Hurst (Guy's), c Brosnam, b Rock	9
P. Thompson (Midsx.), c Umfreville b Ransom	10
G. H. Chase (Guy's), b Ransom	23
A. Montgomery (Middlesex), b Rock	0
L. G. Morey (Guy's), b Ransom	11
M. Bates (Bart.'s), b Rock	0
J. W. Whitehouse (Guy's), b Rock	1
H. A. Thomas (Guy's), not out	6
C. B. Clark (Guy's), c Farslow b Rock	22
R. L. Skea (Guy's), b Rock	7
J. H. Knight (Guy's), b Ransom	4
B 2 lb 3 nb 1	6
Total	104

Bowling	O	M	R	W
Ransom	11.5	1	60	4
Rock	11	1	38	6

Another Hat-Trick

BRITISH EMPIRE ELEVEN, whose fast bowler, L. Allen, finished the match at the pavilion end with the hat trick, had for their leading scorer Hugh Bartlett (one 6 and eleven 4's).

BRITISH EMPIRE XI.

L. F. Farslow, b Calcot	75
C. L. Walker, run out	5
W. G. Spencer, c Davidson b Lees	61
F. R. de Saram, b Davidson	8
H. T. Bartlett, c Hall b Lees	83
R. Smith, c and b Bills	55
L. Allen, not out	3
Lb	1
Total (6 wkts dec)	290

LONDON FIRE SERVICE

H. W. Hall, b Allen	16
J. A. Bills, c Umfreville b Smith	3
E. C. Woodgate, b Smith	0
J. W. Levy, c Umfreville b Rock	14
R. M. Davidson, c Hayter b Allen	62
F. W. Field, lbw b de Saram	23
B. Johnson, b de Saram	9
A. Loy, b Smith	1
C. C. Lees, not out	8
W. O. Colbourne, b Allen	0
R. A. Calcot, b Allen	0
B 4 lb 2 nb 2	8
Total	146

Bowling	O	M	R	W
Smith	11	2	42	3
Allen	10.3	0	53	4
Rock	8	0	19	1
de Saram	4	0	20	2
Hayter	2	0	4	0

55 For P. G. H. Fender

PERCY FENDER'S innings of 55, which included eight 4's, and good bowling by Rushworth, who got six wickets, were main factors in the victory of Surrey. Richmond, however, made a sturdy resistance after losing four men for 12, Humphries and Williams each hitting seven 4's.

SURREY

Dr. E. R. Smith, b Williams	22
G. Hush, lbw b Williams	4
T. H. Whitaker, run out	20
J. A. Cutmore, st Kempton b Holt	32
C. Searle, b Holt	0
P. G. H. Fender, b Holt	55
P. Sanders-Clark, c Higgs b Holt	31
Hon. F. R. Ren, not out	12
D. Constable, lbw b Smith	6
W. R. Rushworth, b Holt	3
W. Nevell, b O'Gorman	20
Lb 3	3
Total	208

Bowling	O	M	R	W
Williams	9	2	28	2
Smith	14	0	48	1
Holt	18	1	92	5
O'Gorman	7.4	0	37	1

RICHMOND

Dr. J. S. Higgs, c and b Rushworth	4
J. A. Pettigrew, b Rushworth	2
R. C. Humphries, b Rushworth	59
K. D. Scott, b Rushworth	0
A. T. Horton, c and b Nevell	2
J. H. Williams, c E. R. Smith b Fender	45
H. Lewis, lbw b Fender	2
D. Smith, lbw b Fender	33
J. O'Gorman, c E. R. Smith b Rushworth	13
C. A. Holt, lbw b Rushworth	4
A. Kempton, not out	0
B 7 lb 3 nb 4	14
Total	178

Bowling	O	M	R	W
Nevell	19	0	37	1
Rushworth	13.2	1	43	6
Constable	3	0	36	0
Bush	2	0	26	0
Fender	8	0	28	3

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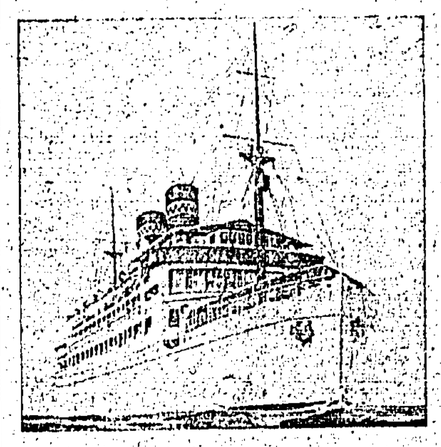
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NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



Mobilising Resources

India To Make Full War Effort

SIMLA, July 9 (Reuter).—Steps are taken to mobilise India's resources for an unparalleled military effort, declared the Senior Staff Officer of the Indian Army, broadcasting to-day on India's war efforts.

Previous planning, he added, in the production of Ordnance and supplementary supply had been brought to such a high level, that almost from the outset of the war India had provided not only the existing military forces with ample quantities of ammunition, light armament and equipment, but had also supplied enormous amounts of these items to Allied forces overseas.

Personnel Increase

Furthermore, a beginning was made in the production of numerous military requirements not previously manufactured in India, including armoured plating.

The personnel of the Royal Indian Navy had been increased by nearly 200 per cent. Training establishments continued to expand rapidly.

Regarding the Indian Army, although thousands had been sent overseas, the adequately equipped strength was now greater than at the outbreak of war apart from the recently-announced expansion, involving initial increases of 100,000 men and a 20-fold increase in the number of Indian officers compared with pre-war conditions.

SHE WAS READY FOR MANILA'S TROPICAL SUNSHINE



EXCELLENT story-telling picture taken during Friday's evacuation of women and children. One mother boards the bus after registering at the K.C.C., carrying a fadeless pram canopy in readiness for Manila's tropical sunshine. The unfailing cheerfulness of the evacuees was a feature of a distressing interlude.—*Ming Yuen.*

British Aid For China

London Committee Starts New Fund

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—The Dean of Canterbury, speaking at the China Campaign Committee dinner in London, declared that Britain should give assistance to China even now.

"It would be for our own safety as well as for moral good to help the Chinese who are engaged in a struggle kindred to our own.

"England should not give an inch to Japan in appeasement."

Russia's Assistance

The dinner was attended by the Chinese and Russian Ambassadors, and Dr. Quo Tai-chi, expressing gratification at the presence of M. Ivan Maisky, said it was something more symbolical than he might be ready to admit.

Acknowledging "the great contribution Russia has made for the continuance of China's struggle," Dr. Quo said: "She has given us great material assistance without any political conditions whatever."

Within five minutes of the appeal by the Dean of Canterbury for money for the China Campaign, £36 was contributed.

FRENCH PUPPETS START THEIR ACT

LONDON, July 9 (Reuter).—According to the German official news agency, the French Parliamentary session was opened by M. Herriot, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Paul Reynaud, the former premier, was present with his head bandaged as the result of his recent motor accident.

CLIPPER AGAIN DELAYED

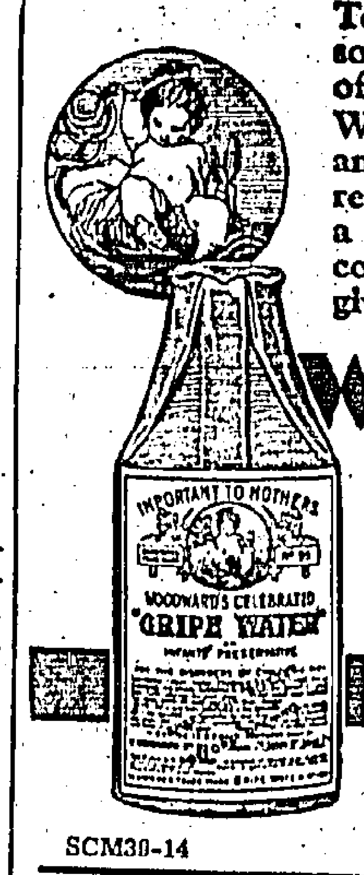
The local office of Pan American Airways announce a further delay in the arrival of the China Clipper, which is now expected to arrive here on Friday, and leave on her return trip to Manila and America on Saturday. The Philippine Clipper is expected on Saturday, and leaves on Sunday.

ROAD COLLAPSES BENEATH BUS

An unusual accident occurred in Bonham Road near the Nethersole Hospital yesterday evening, in which a bus driven by Lee Sum-hon, was involved.

Part of the road collapsed under the front left wheel of the bus, which fell into a hole four feet deep. The front left spring of the vehicle was broken.

There were no casualties.



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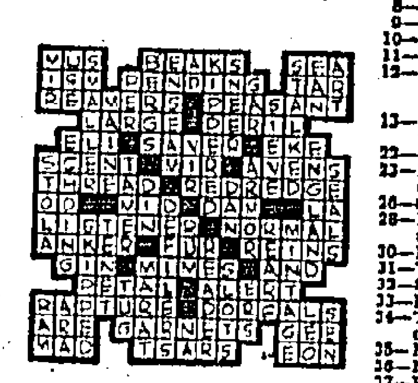
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

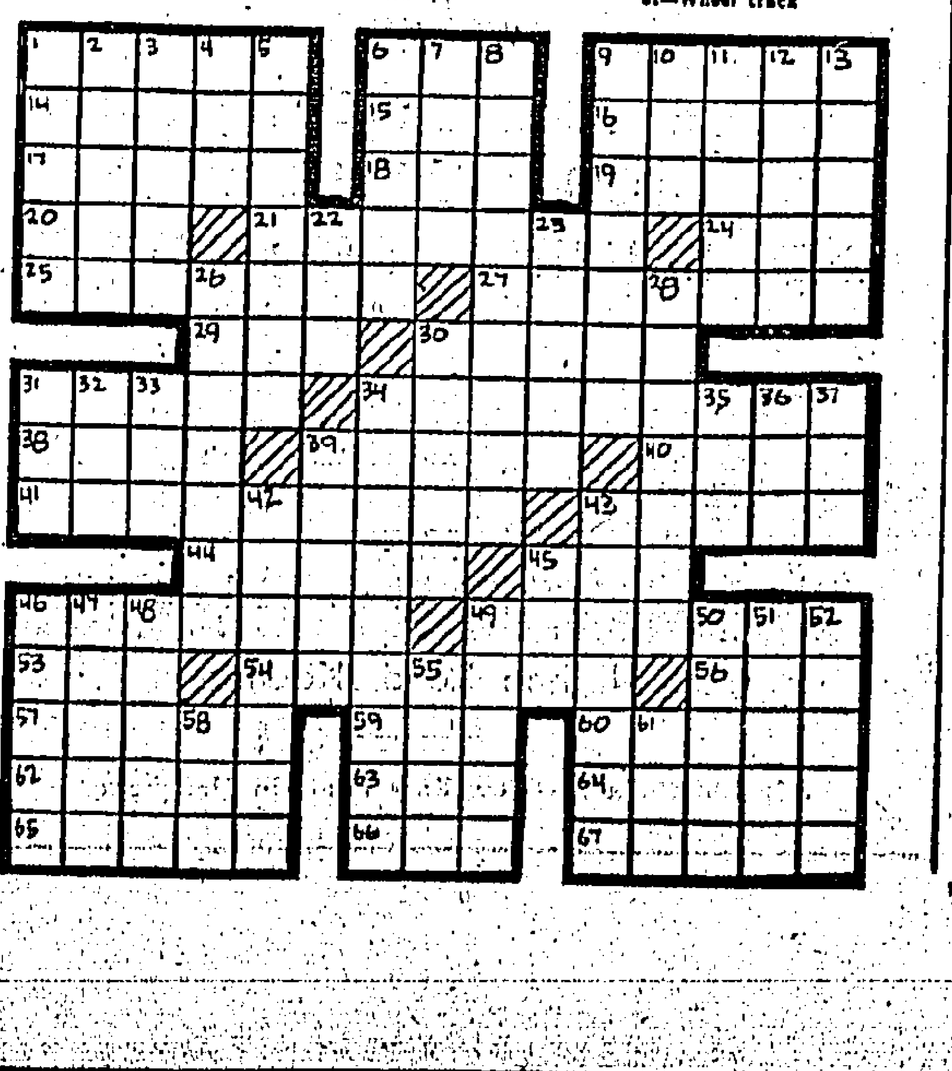
1—Manner (Latin)
6—Ruler of Persia
9—Island in Aegean Sea
14—Quarter-round
15—Sharp fastener
16—Delete
17—Customs duties
18—Social insect
19—Ladder over fence
20—Western Indian
21—Those who move swiftly
24—Edward
25—Diminishes
27—Consumes time idly
29—Exist
30—Semitransparent wool
31—Makes sound like cat
34—Reducing, as by use
38—Ancient Roman poet
39—Ball clubs
40—Surface
41—Makes plain to sight
43—Chews on
44—Small amphibians
45—Greek letter
46—Grassier
49—Adherents of old Persian religion
53—Knock
54—British cavalryman
56—Constellation: the Altar
57—Positive voltaic pole
59—Form of hat
60—Fungus used medicinally
62—Lowest possible point
63—Male sheep
64—City in Oklahoma
65—Is crowded with
66—Cunning
67—Dutch painter (died 1679)

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



DOWN

1—Thirteenth century follower of Genghis Khan
2—Egg-shaped
3—Pigeons
4—Diminutive suffix
5—Unites with fusible metal
6—Engages in boxing
7—Suggests indirectly
8—Deer-like animals
9—Attached by its base
10—Skill
11—New England State
12—Canadian educator, physician and author (died 1919)
13—Embryonic phenomena
22—One (Scottish)
23—Renders muddy, by stirring
26—Small fish
28—Nervous affection, as lockjaw
30—Breathing holes
31—Type of dog (col.)
32—Succulent fruit
33—Run (Scottish)
34—Turns in various directions
35—Man's name
36—Novel
37—Fuel used for cooking
39—More lately discovered
42—Auto mudguards
43—Common gems
45—Philippine peasant
46—Admit as true
47—Frogs
48—Type of lyric poem
49—Bright flower
50—Bird of prey
51—Appearing gnawed
52—The devil
55—Frenchman
58—Decrease illumination of
61—Wheel track



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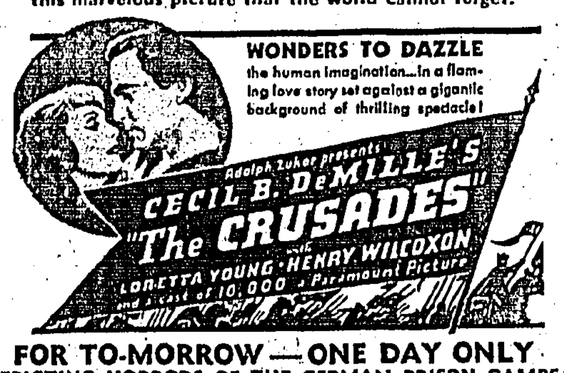


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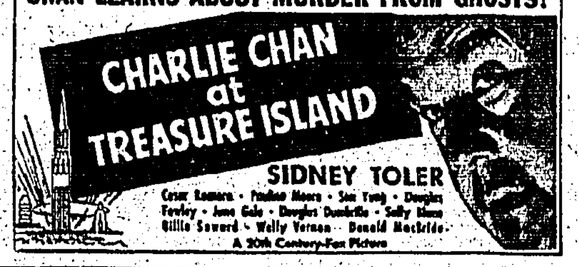
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MACAO'S LOSS: GOVERNOR DIES THIS MORNING

The Colony, and the Portuguese community in particular, will learn with regret of the death, which occurred this morning, of His Excellency Dr. Artur de Sousa Tamagnini Barbosa, Governor of Macao.

Dr. Barbosa, who had been unwell for some months, passed away at 7.25 a.m. Arrangements had been made for him to catch the next Clipper from Macao, via Hongkong and the United States, for Portugal, his physicians having decided that a difficult operation should be performed at an early date.

Commanding Figure

At the time of his death, Dr. Barbosa was serving his third term as Governor of Macao. As the result of his long association with the Portuguese colony, he had become a commanding figure in Portuguese affairs in the Far East. To him also much credit is due for the fostering of the happy relations between Macao and Hongkong.

Dr. Barbosa had a long association with Hongkong. It was in 1918 that he passed through the Colony on his way to take up the post of Governor of Macao for the first time. A change of Government in Lisbon, early in 1919, unfortunately led to his recall. In that short tenure he had shown undeniable gifts as an administrator, and he returned later to fulfil his excellent promise.

Success Achieved

When he reached Macao again in 1926, it was to find an impoverished colony, with a depleted exchequer, and anti-foreign feeling among the Chinese population. By his tact and frankness, he soon succeeded in gaining goodwill, including that of the authorities of the districts adjacent to Macao and of the Canton provincial government. A fast friendship between himself and many leading Chinese officials was the result. The kindness which he showed to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the latter's second exile in 1918 was remembered.

During his term as Governor from 1926 to 1930, Dr. Barbosa visited Hongkong on several occasions and was always cordially received. Hongkong rejoiced when the Carmona Government at Lisbon chose him to carry out its programme for Macao in 1937.

Before his third appointment as Governor of Macao, Dr. Barbosa was made Director General in the Ministry for the Colonies in Lisbon, one of the highest appointments in the Portuguese Civil Service.

Son Of Administrator

Dr. Barbosa was the son of a man who held high office in Portuguese colonies. His father, Senhor Artur Tamagnini de Abreu Barbosa for more than 30 years held high posts in the Government of Macao and later was in charge of Portuguese affairs in China, Japan and Siam. Dr. Barbosa spent his childhood in Macao but finished his education in Portugal, being a student at the University of Coimbra.

At the age of 59, Dr. Barbosa was reckoned to have many more years before him in Portuguese colonial administration, but in the last few months his health failed him. He suffered from *arterior-sclerosis*, complications setting in lately.

He was twice a widower and is survived by a married daughter and five sons. One of his sons, Master Antonio Tamagnini Barbosa, was with him at the time of his death this morning.

The sympathy of the Hongkong public will be extended to his children in their great bereavement.

Consul's Statement

No official news had yet been received by the acting Portuguese Consul General, Mr. F. P. de V. Soares, when informed of the death of Dr. Artur Tamagnini Barbosa, Governor of Macao, by a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* this morning.

Mr. Soares said he had no comment to make except that the Portuguese community in Hongkong would deeply regret his death. "I expect the Portuguese community here will be sending a telegram to Macao expressing their sympathy when the news becomes known," the Consul added.

Church's Sorrow

The Roman Catholic churches in Hongkong have as yet made no arrangements for the holding of Requiem masses for the late Dr. Barbosa.

Rev. Fr. J. M. Spada, of the Catholic Cathedral, expressed his deep regret at hearing the news of Dr. Barbosa's death.

Arrangements regarding Requiem masses will be announced later.

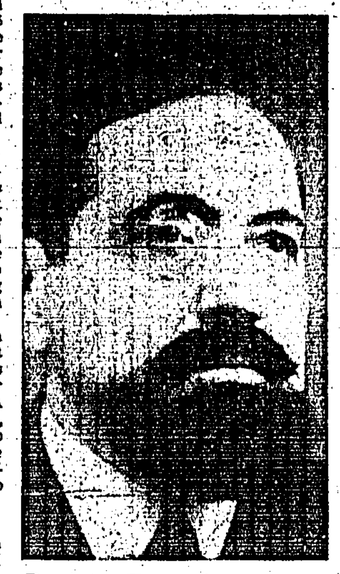
O.A.G.'s Telegram

The following telegram was despatched this morning from the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith to the British Consul in Macao:

"Please convey to the Government of Macao the deep sense of grief which this Colony feels in the death of Dr. Barbosa.

"To me personally the loss of a friend of many years' standing is a very real sorrow.

"I shall be glad if you will personally represent me at funeral and furnish a wreath in my name.—Smith, Acting Governor."



Dr. Artur Tamagnini Barbosa

AIR SERVICE RESTARTS

Imperial Airways' service between Hongkong and Bangkok recommenced to-day when the Delphinus left Kai Tak airport with Captain M. Brunton and first Officer I. Harvey at the controls this morning.

The plane will connect with the Australian air mail service. She carried 45 kilos of mail and 51.2 kilos of freight. Passengers on board were Mr. R. S. Macmillan for Bangkok, Mr. W. Loucy of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company, to Sydney, and Mr. White to Calcutta.

Australian and Malayan mails are expected to arrive by an inward Imperial plane this afternoon.

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HSENGKING SEIZED

Japanese Hold B. And S. Ship In Shanghai

Shanghai, July 9.

The Japanese navy seized the China Navigation Company's steamer Hsengking on its arrival to-day from Tientsin, from where it had brought munitions for the Shanghai garrison.

British naval authorities said they were investigating the seizure and denied the reports that the Japanese flagship Idzumo, which made the capture, had machine-gunned the vessel.—*United Press.*

They Wanted To Fight—

Canadians Hid In Troopship

TWENTY-TWO Canadian soldiers who could not get to France quickly enough for their liking, stowed away in troopships which brought the second detachment of Canadians to England recently.

The men were part of the original contingent, but at the last moment lack of accommodation kept them out of the draft.

"They were almost broken-hearted about it," one of their friends told the News Chronicle, "and we were not much surprised when, after a few days out, they were found aboard."

They were severely reprimanded, but in the circumstances have been absorbed into the unit and will be able to fight alongside their friends.

Thousands Waiting

Most of the newly arrived Canadians are from Toronto, but there are French-Canadians in large numbers, Polish-Canadians—and Sam Morgan, of Toronto, a negro.

Staff Sergeant John Edward Smith told the News Chronicle: "When I heard the King's speech I beat it to join up. I left a good job, a good wife and three kids for 6s. a day, but I don't regret it."

Smith has not seen his mother or father for 20 years. They live at Benson House, Hadfield, London.

Private T. J. O'Shea, a veteran of the last war, declared: "There are thousands more waiting to get over. Recruiting is unnecessary.

"Someone puts up a board saying '100 men wanted,' or whatever number that particular post needs, and within a couple of hours or so they are overwhelmed with applications."

LATE NEWS

SHANGHAI, July 10 (Reuter).—Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have issued the following statement: "There appears to be some misunderstanding regarding the status of the ammunition on board the s.s. Shengking. "On July 6 a routine telegram was received from Tientsin advising that the Shengking would leave for Shanghai on the evening of that day. The telegram included advices to us that the vessel had on board 794 packages of ammunition shipped by the French military forces at Tientsin.

"In accordance with the usual procedure this cargo is passed through the customs at Tientsin and is duly manifested by the vessel.

"The French authorities here are notified that shipments for them are en route.

"On arrival of the vessel a delivery order is issued to the French military forces here and the usual application to the customs for the release of the cargo is made by them.

"In this instance no departure whatsoever was made from this regular procedure.

"The transportation of military stores on behalf of the French authorities from Tientsin to Shanghai has been a regular part of our business in the past and all packages shipped by them confirm to the shipping procedure which refers to other cargo."

* * *

SAIGON, July 10 (Reuter).—The report from Thailand that the Emperor of Annam had been assassinated is declared to be quite untrue.

* * *

MALTA, July 10 (Reuter).—An enemy plane was brought down into the sea during the first air raid on Malta yesterday.

* * *

SUVA, July 10 (Reuter).—The Colony of Fiji has decided to donate bombers to the war effort. The donations on the first day amounted to £40,000.

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